



OBSERVATIONS  
ON THE POTATOE,  
AND A  
REMEDY FOR THE POTATOE PLAGUE.  
IN TWO PARTS.  
CONTAINING A  
HISTORY OF THE POTATOE,  
ITS CULTIVATION, AND USES,  
ALSO  
A TREATISE ON THE POTATOE MALADY,  
ITS ORIGIN AND APPEARANCES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, A VIEW OF  
VARIOUS THEORIES CONCERNING IT, WITH THE REMEDIES  
PROPOSED,  
AND AN INQUIRY  
INTO THE CAUSES PRODUCING THE DISEASE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR  
STAYING ITS FURTHER PROGRESS.

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## P R E F A C E .

POTATOES, as an article of human food, are, next to wheat, of the greatest importance in the eye of the political economist. From no other crop that can be cultivated, will the public derive so much food as from this valuable esculent; and it admits of demonstration, that an acre of potatoes will feed double the number of people that can be fed from an acre of wheat; they are relished by every palate, and, it is believed, there is hardly a dinner served up in any country where they are cultivated, without them.

An article of such vast importance, — that forms a grand staple of our agriculture, — the principal source of national wealth, — that forms a prominent article in the diet of every individual, — deserves the particular attention of every one; and the object of this treatise is, to collate the most important facts in the history of this esculent, as well as the opinions and practice of the best cultivators, with regard to its management, the cure of diseases affecting it, and every other item of information respecting it that can be turned to profitable account by our own farmers.

But more particularly, and above all, my object has been

to collect facts, opinions and remedies, on the alarming and fatal disease that now threatens destruction to this UNIVERSAL FOOD FOR MAN, and to furnish the conclusion which eminent practical men have arrived at, both in this country and Europe, on the causes of the disease, and the appropriate remedy for it. It is believed that a sure remedy has been discovered, and the subsequent pages of this book will detail such facts as will encourage farmers to proceed with the cultivation of the potatoe crop in all confidence.

Independent of the particular object for which this small treatise is especially designed, to wit:—the cure of the Potatoe Plague, farmers will find much valuable information on the general cultivation of this crop, which will be valuable for reference long after the plague, (may its reign be short!) has disappeared.

# HISTORY, CULTURE, AND DISEASES OF THE POTATOE.

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## PART I.

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### CHAPTER I.

*Some Account of the Early History of the Potatoe; its Introduction into Great Britain and other European Countries.*

THE Potatoe now in use, (*Solanum tuberosum*,) was brought to England by the Colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, under the authority of his patent, granted by Queen Elizabeth, "for discovering and planting new countries, not possessed by Christians," which passed the great seal in 1584. Some of Sir Walter's ships sailed in the same year; others, on board one of which was Thomas Herriot, afterwards known as a mathematician, in 1585; the whole, however, returned, and probably brought with them the Potatoe, on the 27th of July, 1586.

This Mr. Thomas Herriot, who was probably sent out to examine the country, and report to his employers the nature and produce of the soil, wrote an account of it, which is printed in De Bry's Collection of Voyages, vol. I. In this account, under the article of roots, page 17, he describes a

plant called Openawh: "These roots," says he, "are round, some as large as a walnut, others much larger; they grow in damp soil, many hanging together, as if fixed on ropes; they are good food, either boiled or roasted."

Gerard, in his Herbal, published 1597, gives a figure of the potatoe, under the name of Potatoe of Virginia, otherwise called Norembaga.

The manuscript minutes of the Royal Society, December 13, 1693, tell us, that Sir Robert Southwell, then President, informed the fellows, at a meeting, that his grandfather brought potatoes into Ireland, who first had them from Sir Walter Raleigh.

This evidence proves, not unsatisfactorily, that the potatoe was first brought into England, either in the year 1586, or very soon after, and sent from thence to Ireland, without delay, by Sir Robert Southwell's ancestor, where it was cherished and cultivated for food before the good people of England knew its value; for Gerard, who had this plant in his garden, in 1597, recommends the root to be eaten as a delicate dish, — not as common food.

It appears, however, that it first came into Europe at an earlier period, and by a different channel; for Clusius, who at that time resided at Vienna, first received the potatoe in 1598, who had procured it the year before from one of the attendants of the Pope's legate, under the name of Taratoufli; and learned from him, that in Italy, where it was then in use, no one certainly knew whether it originally came from Spain or from America.

Peter Cieca, in his Chronicle, printed in 1553, tells us, chap. xi., p. 49, that the inhabitants of Quito and its vicinity, have, besides Maize, a tuberos root, which they eat, and call *papas*; this, Clusius guesses to be the plant he received from Flanders, and this conjecture has been confirmed by the

accounts of travellers, who have since that period visited the country.

From these details we may fairly infer, that potatoes were first brought into Europe from the mountainous parts of South America, in the neighborhood of Quito; and, as the Spaniards were the sole possessors of that country, there is little doubt of their having been first carried into Spain; but as it would take some time to introduce them into use in that country, and afterwards to make the Italians so well acquainted with them as to give them a name,\* there is every reason to believe they had been several years in Europe, before they were sent to Clusius.

The name of the root in South America, is Papas, and in Virginia, it was Openawh; the name of potatoe was evidently applied to it on account of its similarity in appearance to the Battata, or Sweet Potatoe; and our potatoe appears to have been distinguished from that root, by the appellation of Potatoe of Virginia, till the year 1640, if not longer.†

Several authors have asserted, that potatoes were first discovered by Sir Francis Drake, in the South Seas; and others, that they were introduced into England by Sir John Hawkins; but in both instances the plant alluded to is clearly the sweet potatoe, which was used in England as a delicacy, long before the introduction of our potatoes; it was imported in considerable quantities from Spain, and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigor. The kissing comforts of Falstaff,‡ and other confections of similar imaginary qualities, with which our ancestors were duped, were principally made of these eringo roots.

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\* Taratoufi signifies also truffles.

† Gerard's Herbal, by Johnson, p. 729.

‡ "Let it rain potatoes, and hail kissing comforts."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act V., Scene V.

The potatoes themselves were sold by itinerant dealers, chiefly in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and purchased when scarce, at no inconsiderable cost, by those who had faith in their alleged properties. The allusions to this opinion are very frequent in the plays of that age.



## CHAPTER II.

### *Cultivation of the Potatoe.*

It was not till 1771 and 1772, that the practice of cultivating potatoes as a field crop began to acquire supporters; but at that time all the grain crops failed, and the famine which ensued led to the discovery that proper and sufficient nourishment might be derived from those very potatoes which had hitherto only been regarded as a luxury, just as well as from bread. Still its cultivation did not exceed the wants of man himself. It was not till a later period that the practice of giving the refuse and surplus to the cattle began to creep in. But it was thus gradually discovered that potatoes might be advantageously cultivated as food for live stock. Bergen, in his "Introduction to the Management of Live Stock," was the first to recommend the practice of this cultivation on a large scale, and the use of a kind of horn hoe to save manual labor. At the present day it appears scarcely credible that the extreme utility of this plant should have so long remained unknown, and that so much difference of opinion should have existed on the propriety of raising it on extensive tracts of land.

"There is no plant," says Thaer, in his "Principles of Agriculture," "to which I have paid greater attention than to the potatoe. Even before I entered upon the practice of agriculture, my attention was excited by the innumerable varieties which were produced by raising it from seed. I

treated it in various ways at that time, merely with a view to vegetable physiology, my object being to discover whether the distinguishing characters of these varieties were due to the nature of the soil, or the mode of fertilizing it. Since that time I have, in raising the potatoe, tried all the methods proposed by others, as well as those which I have myself devised. As far as the quantity of produce is concerned, the results of various modes of planting and cultivation have shown but little difference, unless, indeed, the cultivation were altogether neglected or badly arranged. The quantity of produce was found to depend upon the soil, when the species cultivated was the same. But the manual labor, and, consequently, the net profit, varied considerably. I have done my utmost to reduce this manual labor to the smallest possible amount, without sensibly diminishing the produce, for, in the raising of potatoes the rent of land is much less considerable than the expenses of cultivation.

“I will venture to say, that I have attained this object more nearly than any one else, and that I have found myself nearer and nearer to it at the end of almost every successive year. I therefore beg those persons who have read my former works,\* and the observations which I have made on the culture of the potatoe, to consider such observations as the result of my apprenticeship, and those which I am now about to make, as more complete and matured.”

In order to make some sort of classification of the innumerable varieties of the potatoe, we must confine our attention to the most useful part, — the tuber. It is true that the leaves and the flowers appear to bear some relation to the form of the tuber, but the particular examination of them belongs more properly to the *botanical cultivator*.

The skin of the potatoe is, in some varieties, of a dark color, approaching almost to blackness; in others of a red-

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\* Thaer's English Agriculture, vols. 1 and 2.

dish violet, which varies to pale, brownish, or yellowish red; in others, again, of a whitish yellow.

The color of the flesh is sometimes yellow, sometimes whitish, or perfectly white, and sometimes slightly tinged with red.

The several varieties of the potatoe have different times of arriving at maturity; that is to say, at the state in which the tubers are detached from the maternal plant, and the latter dies.

But the points of difference we have chiefly to consider, relate to the consistence of the potatoe and the quantity of starch contained in it. Some varieties are very spongy, their interstices are filled with water, their specific gravity is small, and they contain but a small quantity of nutriment in a given bulk.

The flavor of some potatoes is very agreeable; of others, very disagreeable. Some improve by keeping, others are best when fresh gathered.

Some cook speedily and burst, others resist the action of steam and hot water for a long time.

Some varieties require a dry soil, becoming quite watery and hollow in the middle when grown on land which requires much moisture; they also secrete water in their cavities. Others, on the contrary, are very small, and are scarcely worth the expense of cultivation when grown on a dry soil.

Some put out long filaments into the soil; others press their tubers so closely together, that they show themselves above ground.

Some varieties thrive particularly well on marshy land, others perish on it, and thrive on an argillaceous soil.

All these particulars must be taken into account, when a selection is to be made of varieties for cultivation. The culture of a new variety should never be undertaken on a large scale, till a proper trial has been made of it.

The amount of producé of each variety must be taken into consideration, but the value calculated according to the quantity of nutritive matter contained in it. This may be judged of approximately by the sensation which the fleshy part of the tuber produces when applied to the tongue; or more accurately by cutting the tubers in pieces, drying them, and comparing their weight in the dry state with what it was before; but an accurate estimate is only to be made by chemical analysis. Great bulk is by no means desirable, if it be not attended with increase in the quantity of starch: for the potatoes then take up more room, although their intrinsic value remains the same, and they are more likely to be spoiled. In other respects when potatoes are cultivated for sale, the choice must be directed by the taste of purchasers.

Potatoes will grow on soils of all descriptions, and in favorable weather will yield a good crop, even on moving sand, provided that it has been well manured. On a stony soil, well prepared, and lightened with dung, containing straw, the success of the potatoe is certain; though a sandy soil is best adapted to it.

On clearings and marsh lands, provided the soil has been well drained, and especially if the turf has been burned upon it, potatoes thrive particularly well, and sometimes yield a very large produce.

It is generally admitted that potatoes grow larger after recent manuring; they will, however, yield a good crop even when raised as a second or third crop; but the soil will then be greatly exhausted. I have never even thought of asserting that potatoes do not impoverish the soil; on the contrary I have stated that they do so; they do not, however, exhaust the resources of the establishment in general, but increase those resources to a considerable extent, *if they are given as food to the cattle.*

On strong land, fresh dung mixed with straw is most ben-

eficial to potatoes, and the more so in proportion to the closeness of its contact with them ; it should, therefore, not be carted and put into the ground till just before the seed time of ploughing. But for light soils, the dung must either be in a more advanced stage of decomposition, or it must be mixed with the earth by several ploughings.

Very healthy potatoes are also produced by the use of other active manures, such as scrapings of horn spread in the furrows at the seed time ploughing, rags of wool, and the refuse of the tan yard. Turning sheep on to the field after the potatoes have been set, is likewise very efficacious in promoting their growth, but it gives the tubers a bad flavor. There is also a limit to the degree of cultivation proper for potatoes ; if it be surpassed the haulm becomes excessively large, and falls upon the ground ; the number of tubers is then much diminished.

In setting potatoes, it is necessary to select the most healthy and vigorous tubers ; not such as have already been deprived of two or three of their buds, because the most vigorous buds are always the first chosen. Especially must those be rejected which have been much exposed to the cold, even though they should not have been much injured by frost. Potatoes grown in pits, mounds, or hollows, where frost has penetrated and destroyed a portion of tubers, are very uncertain in plantations ; I am sure of this from my own experience. They either do not shoot up at all, or produce but feeble plants ; great care should therefore be taken to preserve those which are intended for setting.

I am aware that many cultivators have obtained abundant crops of large potatoes by planting none but small tubers ; nevertheless I prefer setting those of large and average size, especially for certain varieties. Small tubers have not the same power of germination as large ones, and often do not germinate at all ; whereas, those of large size may without injury be cut in halves.

When circumstances are otherwise favorable, very strong plants are often obtained by setting mere cuttings of potatoes containing a single eye; or, even the eye by itself. But on heavy land, which has not been well pulverized, as well as on a sandy soil, there is great danger of failure, if, after setting, or during germination, the weather should be unfavorable for the formation of the plant. To ensure success, this plant must, by means of its feeble roots, immediately seek for nourishment in the soil. It must not encounter a hard piece of ground: for, as it derives no nourishment from the maternal plant, it would then dry up and perish. I therefore abandon this method altogether, although I formerly recommended it; it succeeds very well in gardens, but is very uncertain for potatoe crops grown in the open field.

There will always be a difference of opinion touching the expediency of setting potatoes close together, or far apart; for the decision of this matter depends upon adventitious circumstances; but repeated trials accurately described, seem to show that the quantity of produce is, to a considerable extent, in proportion to that of the sets. The practical results of these trials are as follows:—

1. The amount of *net* produce, deduction being made for the quantity of potatoes used for setting, bears a tolerably exact proportion to the latter quantity,—that is to say, that one who sets a larger quantity of tubers, will usually obtain a more abundant crop than one who sets a smaller quantity.

2. Fine large tubers produce not only larger potatoes, but also a greater number of them.

3. The degeneracy often observed in potatoes, apparently results from the use of unhealthy plants for setting.

4. Small tubers, and those which are destitute of buds, cannot by any means be recommended for setting.

5. When potatoes of medium quality are planted, it is better to set them whole; but when the tubers are very large,

the halves will be found sufficient, provided, however, that they are set rather closely in the rows.

6. It is not advisable to cut a potatoe into more than two pieces.

7. It is better to set the tubers, one by one, and close together, than to put a number of them into the ground together, particularly when all the labor is performed with the plough, and no cultivation is given with the hand-hoe.

8. It is not advisable to plant mere buds; they often fail.\*

I give these principles as being in accordance with my own experiments made on the large scale, with the exception, however, of the first. It does appear, from actual experiment, that the quantity of produce is in proportion to that of the potatoes put into the ground. The author deduces a result by dividing his plantation into two parts. In one of these he places the trial in which the quantity set amounted to more than 1,254; and in the other, those in which this quantity was less. In the former the net produce of each row was 16.81; in the latter, only 15.41. These two results are in the proportion of 1000 to 917. The loss in the latter is, therefore,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but the difference in the relative quantity of the sets is much greater. Then, again, among the trials included in the latter division, there are several which ought not to be included in the comparison: where, for example, the set consisted of mere eyes, or handfuls of very small scattered shoots, all of which gave but a very insignificant product. If we take into account those trials only in which good potatoes, or cuttings of them, were set at intervals of 1, 2, 3 and 4 decimetres,† it will be found that the difference is very small, not exceeding two and a half per cent.

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\* German Agricultural Gazette.

† A French measure of            three and a half inches.

I am willing to admit the existence of this difference, and even of one of five per cent., if the potatoes are set in one part of the rows, at eight inches, and in another at twenty-four inches distance; so that the quantity of sets used for the former shall be three times as great as that used for the latter. The quantity obtained from the half in which the potatoes are at the greatest distance apart, will not amount to more than ninety-five bushels beyond that of the sets, while the produce of the other half will amount to one hundred bushels.

On the other hand the practice of setting at greater distances is attended with the following advantages, in field cultivation.

1. Potatoes, especially those fit for setting, bring a much higher price in spring than in autumn, which is the time for gathering; the keeping of them occasions both trouble and risk, and there is always a portion spoiled.

2. Setting at greater distances occasions saving of manual labor.

3. When the plantations are laid out in rows in all directions, and the distances between the rows are wide enough to allow the plough to pass crosswise, almost all the manual labor which would otherwise be required to weed the space will be saved.

4. These ploughings are much more efficacious in cleaning, pulverizing and aerating the land, than they would be if performed in one direction only, so that the object of following one of the principal ends of the culture of weeded crops is completely attained. We say nothing about the effect produced on the potatoes themselves, by cultivation on all sides since we have admitted, for argument's sake, that those which are cultivated on one side only, yield the greatest increase.

5. The gathering of potatoes is performed with far greater facility and despatch when they are grown on separate hil



locks, than when they are arranged in continuous lines. My farmers are more willing to raise potatoes planted singly, for the fourteenth part of the produce, than for the tenth when they are planted in rows, for a man will raise eighteen schef-fles of the former in a day, where of the latter he would raise only ten, even though they may have been cultivated with the same care. This saving of time in taking the crop is of great importance.

Such are the reasons which induce me to prefer the method of setting potatoes at moderate distances, and arranging them in lines in all directions. I admit that when this method is adopted, a somewhat larger extent of surface is required for the production of a given quantity; but the great saving of labor, and the excellent preparation of the land which it affords, are of much greater importance.

In setting potatoes regard must be had to the state of the weather. In this country I never plant them till the soil has become heated; and I have always observed that the potatoes set last were the first to come up. I have planted them with success till the beginning of June; but I endeavor to get the setting finished by the middle of May. If the soil contain ever so small a quantity of clay, it is absolutely necessary to defer the planting till it is perfectly dry, and no longer adheres to the implements.

As early as possible in autumn I break up the soil to the depth of two inches lower than before, and then pass the harrow over it. In winter the dung is carted and uniformly spread. At the beginning of spring, this dung is buried by a light ploughing. I like to have a portion of the manure brought up to the surface by this operation, because a greater quantity is then collected around the roots of the potatoe.

## CHAPTER III.

### *On Planting Potatoes. Harvesting. Preserving the Crop.*

IN the preceding chapter I could not resist the temptation to copy entire Mr. Thaer's article on potatoes; it seemed to me so characterized by clearness and perspicuity, so eminently practical, that I could not, with propriety, withhold it from a compilation of the kind in hand; besides the article is new to American readers, and cannot be uninteresting. I continue in the present chapter, the account of Mr. Thaer, embracing some suggestions, the most important to us at the present time, on the subject of keeping and preserving potatoes through the winter. The extract commences with Mr. Thaer's method of planting, which was alluded to in the previous chapter.

By means of the *marking plough*, or furrower, already noticed, lines, or small furrows, are traced at right angles, or obliquely, to the direction which the plough is to take. Five persons are then stationed at equal distances on the line of the plough, each having assigned to him the space which he is to plant. One plough traces the furrow, which is immediately set with potatoes; two other ploughs then follow, and the potatoes are set in the furrow traced by the third. It will be understood that the persons who set them will have to go from one side to the other, each one keeping within his allotted space. Each potatoe is set at the point of intersec-

tion of the line traced by the marker, with the furrow formed by the plough. It is of importance that the potatoes be set as close as possible to the perpendicular side of the furrow, and not on that where the slice has been turned over; for, in the former position, the potato is more likely to remain in its place, and not to be disturbed by the horse's foot.

The best ploughmen must be employed to trace the furrow in which the potatoes are set; first, to ensure that the furrow may be of a proper and uniform depth, — three inches on a heavy, and four or five on a sandy soil. If the laborers are well practised three ploughs and five planters will finish eight acres per day.

A week after the setting, the ground is harrowed, an operation by which a few weeds are destroyed. Great numbers of them afterwards spring up. Nothing more, however, is done to get rid of them till the potatoes are about to spring up and some of them just beginning to show their leaves above ground. The extirpator is then passed lightly over the whole surface of the field. This may be done without fear of hurting the potatoes. The whole of the weeds are thus destroyed. The soil is left in this state till all the potatoes have come up, and is then harrowed to level it. After this harrowing, the potatoes are as clean as if they had been carefully weeded, so that it only remains to pass the horse-hoe or cultivator over them.

The first cultivation is performed with the small hoe, and should be given in the direction followed by the marking plough or furrower; the second must be performed by the horn-hoe and in the direction of the plough. This will be sufficient in the greater number of cases. If a few weeds should have escaped here and there, by growing close to the potatoes, it will cost but little labor to pull them up while yet in flower.

By these operations the cultivation is completely finished

before harvest time ; and nothing remains to be done for them till they are ready for taking up.

When the soil is tenacious and exposed to humidity, I prefer the following method of cultivation :

The soil having been well prepared, lines crossing transversely are traced with the marking plough, and a potatoe set at each intersection. The planting goes on much more quickly in this way ; one man can easily plant three acres per day. The small horse-hoe is then passed close to each row, and covers it with earth. When weeds spring up, they are destroyed by passing the large horse-hoe in the same direction, an operation which is performed whether the potatoes have come up or not. When the potatoes have grown up to a certain height, the banks or edges formed by the hoe in the last cultivation are cut transversely with the large hoe ; another and final cultivation is perhaps given in the direction of the first.

The advantages presented by this method when applied to an argillaceous soil are very striking. The potatoe is surrounded on all sides by light earth, and dung heaped around it. It is preserved from any excess of moisture that might injure the crop, because it is placed above the bottom of the furrow by which the water drains off. The soil in which it rests is also thoroughly warmed by the sun. But this method is recommended for those soils only in which potatoes might suffer from excess of moisture, as a sharpish frost attacking the potatoes before they were gathered might penetrate too deeply into the ridges.

When the earth has been laid up for the last time, and the potatoes begin to blossom, they must be left quiet ; for it is then that the young tubers are formed.

Some persons have recommended that the flowers be cut off, in order to increase the growth of the tubers ; but the recommendation is absurd. Cullen, of Edinburgh, observed

some time ago, that the developement of the tubers keeps pace with that of the flowers; and experiments especially directed to this point have *uniformly shown that the crop is much injured by the removal of the flowers.*

Cullen also tried the effect of cutting off the leaves as fast as they grew; the consequence was that the potatoes produced no tubers, but merely filamentous roots. The experiments of Anderson, showing the injury occasioned to potatoes by the hasty removal of their leaves, are conclusive against this practice.

The digging the crop has always been looked upon by great cultivators as the most difficult part of this branch of husbandry, and has been the main cause of their unwillingness to undertake it on a large scale. This fear, has, however, greatly diminished; it has, indeed, been found, that the getting in may be performed with greater expedition and facility than was formerly thought possible. They are taken up by means of a mattock, or potatoe hoe. When they are planted according to my method, one man can with such an instrument easily prepare work for twelve pickers. In this manner potatoes can be taken up with less work than with the plough.

In gathering potatoes, I make use of boxes, which hold about thirty bushels, and are placed on waggons. In one side of these boxes is an opening, which shuts by means of a sliding door. When the boxes arrive at the barn the door is opened and a kind of gutter adapted to the opening, and along this gutter the potatoes descend to the place intended for them.

Potatoes dug in dry weather may with safety be placed immediately in a cellar, or store-house, protected from frost; but the place in which they are kept must be left open, to afford a free circulation of air, till cold weather comes on.

But if the potatoes are raised in damp weather, it is better to spread them out on a floor, and let them dry there.

A point of great importance is to cover heaps over with a layer of straw, at least six inches thick. This layer of straw should be thickest near the ground; it should there extend beyond the heap of potatoes, so as completely to prevent the access of frost. The straw should be well filled at the summit and angles, and the whole covered up with earth. It is not, indeed, the earth which protects the potatoes from frost; this effect is produced by the straw, which prevents the radiation of heat from them; but the earth should be closely pressed to prevent the air getting through the straw. Earth which has no consistence and easily crumbles is, therefore, unfit for the purpose; if no other can be obtained, some kind of covering must be placed over it.

A precaution very necessary to be observed, is not to close the heaps completely in autumn so long as the weather continues warm. A small quantity of air must be allowed access through the top till the frost comes on; a vent will thus be afforded for vapors which rise from the heap. Covering the heaps with dung is always useless and often mischievous.

When a thaw comes on it is prudent to open the heaps a little at the top, to permit the escape of vapor.

## CHAPTER IV.

*An Account of Diseases which have previously affected the  
Potatoe, and the Remedies that have been found efficacious.*

IN finding materials for this chapter I must necessarily confine my attention principally to English publications, as English writers on agriculture have noted and marked the nature, effects, and cure of the various diseases which have affected this root, with more exactness and precision than have characterized American writers on this subject.

The potatoe is subject to disease at a very early period of its existence, not merely after it has developed its leaves and stems, but before the germ has risen from the sets. The disease which affects the plant is called the *curl*, from the curled or crumpled appearance which the leaves assume when under the influence of the disease. What the immediate cause of the disease is, it is very difficult to say; but the puny stems and stunted leaves indicate weakness in the constitution of the plant, and, like weak animals affected with constitutional disease, the small tubers produced by curled potatoes, when planted, propagate the disease in the future crop. The curl is so well known by its appearance, and the curled plant so generally shunned, as seed, that the disease is never willingly propagated by the cultivator; still there are circumstances in the management of the tubers which induced the disease therein. The experiments of Mr. T. Dickson

show, that the disease arises from the vegetable power of the sets planted, having been exhausted by over-ripening, so that sets from the waxy end of the potatoe produced healthy plants, whereas those from the best ripened end did not vegetate at all, or produced curled plants. It is the opinion of Mr. Crichton, that the curl in the potatoe, may often be occasioned by the way the potatoes are treated that are intended for seed. "I have observed," he says, "wherever the seed stock is carefully pitted, and not exposed to the air in the spring, the crop has seldom any curl; but where the seed stock is put into barns and not houses, for months together, such crop seldom escapes turning out in a great measure curled; and if but few curl the first year, if they are planted again, it is more than probable the half of them will curl again next year."

Mr. Knight, on the subject of this disease, in an article written in 1810, says: "A few years ago the *curl* destroyed many of our best varieties of the potatoe, to the attacks of which every good variety will probably be subject.

I observed that the leaves of several kinds of potatoes, which were dry and farinaceous, that I cultivated, produced curled leaves, while those other kinds, which were soft and aqueous, were perfectly well formed, whence I was led to suspect that the disease originated in the preternaturally inspissated state of the sap in the dry and farinaceous varieties. I conceived that the sap, if not sufficiently fluid, might stagnate in, and close, the fine vessels of the leaf during its growth and extension, and thus occasion the irregular contractions which constitute this disease; and this conclusion, which I drew many years ago, is perfectly consistent with the opinions I have subsequently entertained, respecting the formation of leaves. I therefore suffered a quantity of potatoes, the produce almost wholly of diseased plants, to remain in the heap, where they had been preserved during winter, till



each tuber had emitted shoots of three or four inches long. They were then carefully detached with their fibrous roots, from the tubers, and were committed to the soil; where having little to subsist upon except water, I concluded the cause of the disease, if it were the too great thickness of the sap, would be effectually removed, and I had the satisfaction to observe, that not a single curled leaf was produced; though more than nine-tenths of the plants, which the same identical tubers subsequently produced, were much diseased.

In the spring of 1808, Sir John Sinclair informed me that a gardener in Scotland, Mr. Crozer, had discovered a method of preventing the curl, by taking up the tubers before they are nearly full grown and consequently before they became farinaceous. Mr. Crozer, therefore, and myself, appear to have arrived at the same point by very different routes; for by taking his potatoes, whilst immature, from the parent stem, he probably retained the sap nearly in the state to which my mode of culture reduced it. I therefore conclude that the opinions I first formed, are well founded, and that the disease may be always removed by the means I employed, and its return prevented by those adopted by Mr. Crozer.

Another disease affects the seed, and is called the *failure*, or *taint*, which consists of the destruction of their vital powers. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to the cause of the failure, and most of them have ascribed it to the fermented state of the dung, to the drought of the season, to the heating of the sets, to the tuber being cut into sets, and other secondary causes; but all these conjectures leave untouched the principal consideration in the question, how these circumstances should induce failure now, and not in by-gone years. Cut sets have been used for many years without causing failure. Farm-yard dung in various states of decomposition, has been used as long for raising potatoes. The extraordinary drought of 1826 caused no failure, while in comparative cool seasons the disease has made great havoc.

Mr John Shirreff takes a general and philosophical view of the cause of disease in the potatoe crop, and though, no doubt, his observations are particularly applicable to the *curl*, still they will apply equally well to the *taint*; for the connection between the two diseases is so intimate, that you have seen Mr. Dickson's observation is, that some sets "did not vegetate at all," that is, *failed*, "or produced *curled* plants." Mr. Shirreff adopts the general doctrine broached by Mr. Knight. "The maximum of the duration of the life of any individual vegetable or animal," he says, "is predetermined by nature, under whatever circumstances the individual may be placed; the minimum, on the other hand, is determined by these very circumstances. Admitting, then, that a potatoe might reproduce itself from tubers for a great number of years in the shady woods of Peru, it seems destined to become abortive in the cultivated champaign of Britain, inso-much that not a single healthy plant of any sort of potatoe that yields berries, and which was in culture twenty years ago, can now be produced." Mr. Shirreff concludes, therefore, that the potatoe is to be considered a short-lived plant, and that though its health and vigor may be prolonged by rearing it in elevated or in shady situations, or by cropping the flowers, and thus preventing the plants from exhausting themselves, the only sure way to obtain vigorous plants, and to ensure productive crops, is to have frequent recourse to new varieties from seed. The same view had occurred to Dr. Hunter, who, in his Georgical essays, has *limited the duration of a variety in a state of perfection to fourteen years*.

The fact ascertained by Mr. Knight deserves to be noticed. That by planting late in the season, an exhausted good variety, may, in a great measure be restored; that is, the tuber resulting from the late planting, when again planted at the ordinary season, produces the kind in its pristine vigor and of its former size. It is obvious that all these opinions

refer to the possibility of plants indicating constitutional weakness, and why may not the potatoe? I have all along been of the opinion that the failure has arisen from this cause, nor does it seem to me to be refuted by the fact, that certain varieties of potatoe have been cultivated for many years in the same locality without fail; because it is well understood that every variety of potatoe has not indicated failure, and one locality may be more favorable to retention of vigor of constitution than another; at least, we may easily believe this. I have no doubt in my own mind that were seed potatoes securely pitted, until they were about to be planted,—not over-ripened before they were taken out of the ground,—the sets cut from the crispest tuber and from the waxy end; the dung fermented by a turning of the dung-hill in proper time; led out to the field, quickly spread, the sets as quickly dropped in it, and the drills quickly split, there would be little heard of the failure even in the dryest season. I own it is difficult to *prove* the existence of constitutional weakness in any given tuber, as its existence is only implied by the fact of the failure; but the hypothesis explains many more facts than any other, than atmospheric influence, for example, producing the failure like epidemic diseases in animals, for such influences existed many years ago, as well as now. The longer the cultivation of the *tuber* of the potatoe, which is not its *seed*, is persevered in, the more certainly may we expect to see its constitutional vigor weakened, in strict analogy to other plants propagated by similar means; such as the failure of many varieties of the apple and pear, and of the cider fruits of the seventeenth century. This very season (1843,) contradicts the hypothesis of drought and heat as the primary cause of failure, for it has hitherto (to June) been neither hot nor dry, while it strikingly exemplifies the theory of constitutional weakness, inasmuch as the fine season of 1842 had so much over-ripened the potatoe,—farmers still unaware of

the cause of the failure, permitting the potatoes they have used for seed to become over-ripened, — that the sets this spring, to repeat again the words of Mr. Dickson, “did not vegetate at all,” even in the absence of heat and drought, and in the presence of moist weather. Had the potatoes been a little less over-ripened in 1842, the sets from them might have produced only curl this season, though it is not improbable that the same degree of over-ripening may cause entire failure *now*, that would only have caused curl years ago; and as over-ripening was excessive last year, owing to the very fine weather, so the failure is extensive in a corresponding degree in this, even in circumstances considered by most people preventive of its recurrence, namely, in cold and moist weather. And observe the results of both 1842 and 1843 as confirmatory of the same principle, illustrated by diametrically opposite circumstances. The *under-ripened* seed of the bad season of 1841 produced the good crop of potatoes in 1842, in spite of the great heat and drought existing at the time of its planting in 1842; while the *over-ripened* seed of the good season of 1842 has produced extensive failure, in spite of the coolness and moisture existing at the time of planting in 1843. *How can heat, drought, or fermenting dung, account for these things?*

As fact, may be mentioned the effects of comparatively dry and moist soil, on cut sets and whole potatoes, which were brought to light by an experiment of Mr. Howden, and which obtained results no one would have anticipated. Says Mr. Howden:—

“On the 28th of June I selected from a stock of potatoes which had been repeatedly turned and kept for family use, seventy tubers of the old rough black variety. I divided this number into five lots, sizing them so that each lot of fourteen potatoes weighed exactly four pounds. I made on that day one lot of fourteen pounds into starch, and obtained nine ounces.

On the same day I put fourteen potatoes whole, and fourteen cut into fifty-six sets, into a deep box, filled with *dry* mould. The remaining fourteen whole and fourteen cut, I put into another box filled with *moist* earth, and which was watered from time to time. At the end of three weeks, all the plants, with the exception of five sets, made their appearance. All this time the dry box had been kept from moisture. On the 21st of July, however, I allowed it to be moistened with heavy rain, and on the 28th of July, I took up and extracted starch from the whole. Before doing so, however, I weighed the several lots, and what seemed to me curious was, that each lot of the whole potatoes had *gained* eight ounces; while each lot of the *cut* ones had lost six ounces of its weight, and of their number ten did not vegetate. The *sprouts* from the *whole* potatoes weighed four ounces, and those from the *cut* only two ounces. Yet the starch from the twenty-eight cut potatoes weighed but two ounces, and that from the twenty-eight *whole* potatoes nine ounces, being exactly the produce in starch of half that number, which was made into starch at the commencement of the experiment."

Loudon, in his *Encyclopædia of Agriculture*, says: "The diseases of the potatoe are chiefly the scab, the worm, and the curl. The scab or ulcerated surface of the tubers, has never been satisfactorily accounted for; some attributing it to the ammonia of horse dung; others to alkali; and some to the use of coal ashes. Change of seed and of ground are the only resources known at present for this malady. The worm and grub both attack the tuber, and the same preventive is recommended.

The same causes which have been assigned to a total or partial failure of the potatoe in numberless instances, and to a most distressing extent in Ireland, have existed since the cultivation of the potatoe commenced, but without the effects deplored, which have only prevailed within a very recent

space of time. But from the frequent and searching investigation of the subject by the most competent and practical men, a preventive against the failure has been ascertained, namely, *the planting of entire tubers*. When the cut sets have failed, the entire tubers have resisted premature decay; whether it arises from atmospheric influence or debility of constitution, or from any of the conjectured causes, the entire tubers exert their noxious influences, and germinate healthily and freely. All reports agree on this point; there is no risk in this case, if the tubers be sound when planted; and it may be added that in all stages of their growth, the uncut tubers maintain a decided superiority and yield a corresponding produce.\*

In this country, the most prevailing disease that has been noticed is the *rust*, which, by some, is regarded as an entirely new disease, while others speak of it as having prevailed years ago. As a general rule with us, the potatoes have been more exempted from disease than any other cultivated crop, the least liable to injury from insects, and, of consequence the most certain crop which our farmers could cultivate. The scab and curl *have been* the only known diseases in Europe, and probably not one in a hundred of American cultivators ever saw an instance of the latter disease.

In 1839, the potatoe in New England found a formidable enemy in the *black rust*, which has caused great loss wherever it has shown itself. It has been most destructive on low lands, sluggish streams, near ponds, or on low meadows or plains; the more elevated, airy, and dry situations, have generally escaped. The following, respecting this new disease, is from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, and I invite particular attention to this account, and the observations which follow, as I believe it will be found closely allied to

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\* Dictionary of the Farm, p. 413.

the Potatoe Plague, which will be fully described in Part II, of this treatise :

“The cause of the rust this season, (1839) we believe to be the extraordinary humidity, combined with a peculiar state of the atmosphere, at some period in the high heat of summer. It was remarked that the rust struck universally on the 27th of August. Early planted potatoes were not so much injured by it as the later crop. Last year, it will be remembered, the severe drought in that part of the country south of a line drawn east and west, at the distance of fifty to seventy miles north of Boston, generally lessened the crop of potatoes, affecting those early and late planted in a similar manner that the rust has this year injured them. It was too dry last summer, and the uncommon wetness of the present summer has been alike injurious. More than half the days in June, and two-thirds the days in July, and one third in August were rainy days. In a season so uncommonly wet we could not but anticipate quite as much injury to some crops as we have suffered. The benefits to the grass crop and small grains, have amply compensated for every thing.”

In 1841, a correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* wrote as follows :

“Almost all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject ascribe the failure of the potatoe crop to rust; and I know very well the tops have a rusty appearance, while some few have mentioned other causes. I have had ample time and opportunity to examine numerous fields under all the different circumstances of soil and culture, and time of planting, which could be found, and the result in my mind was satisfactory that no single cause assigned could alone produce it. In one field, planted partly with the pink-eyed variety, and partly with the long reds, the pink-eyes were so dead, the tops, on pulling, broke off, without pulling up the potatoes, and the owner had commenced digging. The long

reds growing side by side appeared as fresh and fair as ever, to a casual inspection. But on closer examination the leaves at the bottom were dying, and the same process of decay appeared to have commenced, by which the pink-eyes died. It is said the sap which forms the potatoe is elaborated in the leaves, and I believe this is not doubted by any physiologists; but how can this fact be reconciled with the fact that some varieties are quite as large as usual, and the assigned cause of rust we have mentioned.

“From all the observations I could make there seems to have been some general cause operating, from the time of the blossoming of the earliest variety, and the earliest planted to the latest, by which the formation of the bulbs was restricted to few in number. This cause, I am constrained to believe, is atmospheric.”

A work has lately been published by Dr. Van Martius, on the epidemic diseases of potatoes. He enumerates all the diseases that have been observed from time to time, and describes more particularly two forms which did extensive damage to the potatoe crops of Germany, in 1841. These he calls, in literal English, stem rot, scab. It is to the first of these diseases that we wish to call attention, as resembling, in many of its symptoms, moist gangrene. There is, however, this difference between that disease, and the one we are about to mention, that the former attacked only leaves and fruits, and was accompanied by the presence of a large quantity of moisture, whilst this attacks the tuber, an underground stem, and is characterized by a diminution of water in the tissue of the plant. It is, in fact, a dry gangrene, and Martius calls it *Gangrena tuborum Solani*.

When potatoes are attacked with this disease, the first thing that is observed is, a drying up or shrivelling of the tuber. The skin loses its ordinary lustre, becomes wrinkled, and shows at last little irregular spots, of a dark brown color,



which, as the disease progresses, run together into larger spots. In these places the skin seems thicker, and has the appearance of having been rubbed against something. Subsequently, the tissue of which the skin is composed becomes loosened and torn; and by the breaking up of its continuity, it assumes the appearance of the back of an old tree. Sometimes the skin is split up into distinct patches, like scales; at the commencement of the disease the interior of the tuber does not suffer; but, at last, a change of color takes place in the tissues under the spots of the skin. Patches of a yellow, or brown color, are observed, which are at first isolated, but at last run into one another. These patches are drier than the surrounding tissue; but up to this period in the appearance of the disease, no changes have taken place that render the tuber unfit to eat.

As the disease advances, little warts, or excrescences, form on the skin, which are of a dark color inside; they are at first small, but keep on extending, and at last run one into the other. From the surface of these warts, a fungus, belonging to the mould of the potatoe tribe, is observed to project. The potatoe now begins to emit a disagreeable odor, and its physical character is greatly changed. Its specific gravity, which, in a state of health, is 1.163, becomes successively reduced, as the disease proceeds, and at last is about 0.9. If potatoes are planted with this disease, in no case do they put forth healthy shoots. In the commencing stages, the eyes put forth shoots which rise above the ground, but soon perish. In the latter stages the whole tissue of the potatoe is involved in disease, and on cutting into it, it presents a dark colored, disorganized mass, very dry, and not unlike the appearance of a truffle.

On examining the tissues under a microscope, it will be found that the cellular tissue of the skin has lost its transparency, and become of a brown color, and that of the in-

terior has lost its brightness as well as its moisture and whiteness. The starch grains gradually disappear, and cells filled with air, and a yellow fluid, occupy their place. Many cells are torn, and the passages are filled with a brown fluid.

Scattered between the cells in all directions will be found dark colored, opaque grains of various forms and sizes. These grains do not develope any further, but at last burst, and in their appearance and history resemble the *Protomyces*, or primitive fungus germs of *unger*. On cutting into the little knobs, masses of the fibres of a fungus are observed, which at last make their way to the surface, and there either fructify or become shrivelled into a whitish layer. Sometimes the fibres of this fungus, which are very delicate and transparent, are found throughout the whole mass of the diseased tuber. On examining these fibres, they present two distinct forms, the one being probably a variety of the other.

I am not aware that this form of disease has prevailed very extensively in this country. With regard to the cause of the disease nothing certain is known. In Germany it has occurred in all soils and in all weathers. It has occurred to almost all sorts of potatoes, and after all modes of planting and gathering; so that many have been inclined to attribute it to the influence of contagion; whilst those who are advocates of the doctrine that all diseases arise from the sporules of fungi, will at once conclude that the influence of the fungus in this disease is a proof that it originated in their presence. For the prevention of this rot every precaution should be taken in planting them to secure their healthful growth. The conclusions of Von Martius are as follows: The newer the variety is, the better. The potatoes intended for seed should be grown separate from the rest. The seed potatoes should not be kept heaped up in damp cellars, and allowed to shoot before they are planted, and they should never be cut for sowing before they are brought into the field.

I conclude this part of my subject, by extracting the following article by Morrill Allen, an intelligent, practical farmer, of Massachusetts. The extract properly belongs, perhaps, to Part II, of this work, but it is also connected with the present chapter. He says: "There have been sufficient indications of the existence of disease, and advances, to justify some general attention to the subject, and the employment of such preventive, or remedial means, as may seem to cultivators the most likely to prove efficacious. Until the causes of the malady shall be more satisfactorily investigated, no rules can, with implicit confidence, be given for the treatment. The farmers must do as physicians are sometimes obliged to do in cases of undefined bodily disease,—prescribe to the symptoms. This practice is attended with great uncertainty, yet the results of it in experience sometimes prove highly valuable. The different causes to which the disease in potatoes has been ascribed, lead writers to suggest a great variety of remedies in accordance with their views of the probable origin. Let farmers select and apply such as their reason and judgment best approve, and it may be that merely practical men will, in the course of their experience, clearly prove what theory has hitherto failed of doing, the moving cause of the difficulty. If, as supposed by some, it be of insect origin, then salt and lime would seem proper applications, and these are also strongly recommended by persons who think that fungus is the producing cause of the disease. Those who suppose it arises from atmospheric influence may properly apply the same means which would be recommended by those who believe it the result of excessive growth. Preparation of the soil, and a course in the cultivation likely to produce an even growth is unquestionably important in this and other crops. Some persons seem confident that the rot in potatoes results wholly from deterioration in the seed. If this be true we may not expect to avoid

the evil merely by sending to another place for seed potatoes; we should renew them from the balls. This is a process requiring some patience, but we know of no easier method of entire renovation. We suppose renewal can be approached in successive plantings of unmaturing potatoes. These have often been strongly recommended for seed, not only for the purpose of avoiding disease, but as a means of increasing the crop. It is manifestly contrary to what we regard as a general law in vegetation, that the most perfect seed produces the healthiest and most fruitful plants. There are, however, several reasons for believing that the potatoe may be an exception to the general law. The vegetative principle is not so concentrated in the potatoe as in most other articles. It can be produced from the balls, the bulbs, or from sprouts which have grown in the cellar, or the earth. The vegetative principle being so widely diffused, it may be reasonable to suppose, that the perfect ripening of the potatoe to some extent weakens its power of reproduction. That power after the complete maturity of the bulbs may be more perfectly concentrated in the balls. The experiment is easily made, and it is hoped that many farmers will this year plant potatoes for the next year's seeding as late as the 25th of June."

## CHAPTER V.

### *Various Uses to which Potatoes are applied.*

THE most important application of potatoes is as human food ; on this it is unnecessary to enlarge.

Einhoff found mealy potatoes to contain twenty-four per cent. of their weight of nutritive matter, and rye seventy parts ; consequently sixty-four and a half measures of potatoes afford the same nourishment as twenty-four measures of rye. A thousand parts of potatoes yielded to Sir Humphrey Davy two hundred to three hundred parts of nutritive matter, of which one hundred and fifty-five to two hundred were mucilage or starch, fifteen to twenty sugar, and thirty to forty gluten. Now, supposing an acre of potatoes to weigh nine tons, and an acre of wheat to weigh one ton, which is about the usual proportion, then, as one thousand parts of wheat afford nine hundred and fifty nutritive parts, and one thousand of potatoes say two hundred and thirty, the quantity of nutritive matter afforded by an acre of wheat and potatoes will be nearly as nine to four ; so that an acre of potatoes will supply more than double the quantity of human food afforded by an acre of wheat. The potatoe is, perhaps, the only root grown, which may be eaten every day in the year without satiating the palate. They are therefore the only substitute that can be used for bread, with any degree of success. In the answer by Dr. Tissot to M. Linquet, the for-

mer objects to the constant use of potatoes for food, not because they are pernicious to the body, but because they hurt the faculties of the mind. He owns that those who eat maize, potatoes, or even millet, may grow tall and acquire a large size. It does not, however, by any means appear, that the general use of potatoes has impaired either the health of body or vigor of mind of its inhabitants.

The manufacture of potatoe flour is carried on, to a considerable extent, in the neighborhood of Paris, and the flour is sold at a price considerably higher than that of wheat, for the use of confectioners, and of bakers who supply the finer kinds of bread. The potatoes are washed and grated, and the starch separated from the pulp so attained by filtration; it is dried on shelves, in a room heated by a flue, and afterwards broken on a floor, by passing a cast iron roller over it. It is then passed into a bolting machine and put into sacks for sale. It is reported by Count de Chatrol, in his statistical account of Paris, that forty thousand tons of potatoes are annually manufactured into flour within a circle of eight leagues around the city.

The quantity of farina which potatoes produce varies not only according to the species, but according to the period when the extraction takes place. The variations produced by this last cause are nearly as follows:—

Two hundred and forty pounds of potatoes, produced of farina, or potatoe flour, in

August,	from 23 to 25 pounds.
Sept.,	“ 32 “ 38 “
October,	“ 32 “ 40 “
Nov.,	“ 38 “ 45 “
March,	“ 45 “ 38 “
April,	“ 38 “ 28 “
May,	“ 28 “ 20 “

The extraction of the farina should be discontinued at the

period when the potatoes begin to grow, the farina being destroyed by germination. Red potatoes produce a smaller quantity of farina. Those which are blue on the outside give little, but it is of good quality; the white, which is often tinged with red in the interior, is the least proper for this extraction. The best of all are those which have a yellow tint, as the farina is of very good quality and abundant.

The meal of potatoes may be preserved for years, closely packed in barrels, or unground in the form of slices, these slices having been previously dried by steam. Some German philosophers have proposed to freeze the potatoes, by which the feculent matter is separated from the starch, and the latter being then dried and compressed, may be preserved for any length of time, or exported with safety any distance.

The manufacture of tapioca from potatoes is thus given in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. The potatoes selected are thoroughly washed, afterwards they are grated in a machine constructed for the purpose. The parts thus reduced or grated fall into a vessel placed underneath. From this vessel they are removed, and strained into a tub. On the juice being well expressed for the first time, the fibrous matter is set apart, and cold clean water is thrown over them. The fibres are again put through the same strainer, till the whole of the substance is collected, when they are finally cast aside. On this being done the contents of the tub, now in a state of mucilage or starch, are allowed to settle. A reasonable interval being suffered to elapse, the old water is poured gently off, and fresh water supplied. After this process of washing the bleached matter is passed through a smaller strainer.

The offals are separated; the starch now becomes much whiter; but still fresh water is abundantly dashed over it. When by frequent ablution the surface of this mass is rendered quite smooth and clear, it is filtrated a third and last time.

The strainer now used is of very fine texture, so that no improper or accidental admixture may interfere. As soon as the starch thus purified, has firmly subsided, it is spread on a board, and exposed to the open air. The damp speedily evaporates, on which it is, as a security for cleanliness, put through a sieve.

A large circular pan is now procured, and set upon the fire. The farina is gradually put into the pan, till what is conceived to be sufficient for one cooking has been supplied. As the natural tendency of the farina, in a warm state, is to adhere to the pan, great care is requisite in constantly turning and stirring it. This is effectually done with a broad flat piece of wood, having a long handle to prevent inconvenience from the heat. A temperature of one hundred and fifty degrees, Fahrenheit, suits best for perfecting the tapioca. When the farina becomes quite hard, dry and gritty, it is then ready, and may be taken off the fire.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Vol. II., p. 68.*

Potash may be extracted from potatoe leaves and stalks, by the following process:—Cut off the stalks when the flowers begin to fall, as that is the period of their greatest vigor; leave them on the ground eight or ten days to dry; cart them to a hole dug in the earth, about five feet square by two feet deep, and then burn them, keeping the ashes red-hot as long as possible. Afterwards take out the ashes, pour boiling water on them, and then evaporate the water. There remains, after the evaporation, a dry saline reddish substance, known in commerce under the name of *salin*; the more the ashes are boiled, the greyer and more valuable the *salin* becomes. The *salin* must be calcined in a very hot oven, until the whole mass presents a uniform reddish brown. In cooling it remains dry, and in fragments bluish within, and white on the surface, in which state it takes the name of potash.—*Smith's Mechanic, Vol. II., p. 381.*



Among extraordinary applications of the potatoe, may be mentioned cleaning woollens, and making wine and ardent spirits.

*Cleaning Woollens.*—The refuse of the potatoes used in making starch, when taken from the sieve, possesses the property of cleansing woollen cloths, without injuring their color; and the water decanted from the starch powder is excellent for cleansing silks, without the slightest injury to the color.

Wine and ardent spirits of a good quality are made from potatoes. Under the influence of certain chemical agents, which it is not my province here to speak of particularly, starch is converted into sugar, and this sugar, by fermentation, yields spirits. On the European continent potatoe spirit is almost universally used; and in flavor it so resembles brandy that it is well known that a large quantity of the French brandy brought into London, is potatoe spirit from Hamburg, colored with burned sugar.

On converting potatoes into flour, Mr. Abiel Abbott, of Sidney, Me., thus writes to the *Kennebec Journal*:—

“After much study and many experiments, I have made a discovery which I think will, with that encouragement it merits, be of great importance to the people of this state and all others similarly situated.

“In 1832 I was strongly impressed that flour might be obtained from the potatoe; accordingly I ventured an experiment, the result of which was, eight pounds of flour from the bushel. I then suspended my experiments until the winter of 1844, when I resumed them, and found the result to be the same as 1832, that is, eight pounds of fine flour from the bushel. Owing to a deficiency of gluten good bread cannot be made from it alone, but when mixed with equal parts of wheaten flour, the bread made from it is much better than that which is made from all wheaten flour,—that is, in the estimation of those who have eaten the bread.

“Two hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, is called by the farmers an average crop in Maine, yielding, according to the foregoing experiments, about eight barrels of flour to the acre.”

The following article, extracted from the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be found interesting in this connection:—

“In Germany, a method has lately been introduced, of making flour from potatoes, which has not, I believe, been tried in this country, but which is recommended as giving a better, a more palatable, and a more abundant article of nourishment than the common process of preparing potatoe starch. This method consists in washing the potatoes, cutting them into slices, as we do turnips, steeping these slices for twenty-four hours in water containing one per cent. of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol) drawing off the acid water, washing them several times with pure water, drying them in a stove, and then grinding them in a common corn-mill. The flour thus obtained is pure white, and the refuse siftings or bran, seldom exceed five per cent. of the weight of the dried potatoes. The sulphuric acid in this process extracts the coloring matter of the potatoe, with certain other substances which would give the flour an unpleasant taste. This flour will not make good bread if used alone. It requires to be mixed with from one-half to one-third of wheaten flour.”

But the following is the most interesting piece of information that we have met with on this subject. It refers to the most economical method of using the potatoe crop as food for cattle:—

“As I have said so much on the subject of potatoes, I may as well describe to you a method which has lately been recommended in Denmark and Norway, for making the potatoe more available and more profitable in feeding cattle than it has ever hitherto been. You are probably aware that potatoe

starch can be readily converted into grape sugar, and that the syrup obtained from it is largely employed for the manufacture of brandy in the north of Europe, and even of the best brandy which comes from France. In the more northern of the French wine-growing provinces it is also mixed with the less sweet varieties of grape juice, so as to give an additional strength and richness to the wine. One of the methods by which the potatoe starch is converted into grape sugar, is to mix it with one tenth of its weight of ground malt diffused in water, and to keep the mixture for some hours at a moderate temperature. The starch dissolves, and the liquid becomes sweet from its conversion into grape sugar. This is the method which M. Boggild, of Copenhagen, proposes to apply to the whole potatoe, in order to bring it into a soluble state, to make it more easy of digestion, and thus to increase its feeding properties. He washes his potatoes well, steams them thoroughly, and then, without allowing them to cool, he cuts them in a cylinder furnished internally with revolving knives, or crushes them in a mill, and mixes them with a small quantity of water and three pounds of ground malt to every one hundred pounds of the raw potatoes. This mixture is kept in motion, and at a temperature of one hundred and forty degrees to one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit, for from one to five hours, when the thick gruel has acquired a sweet taste and is ready for use. Given in this state, the results of experimental trials are said to be —

“1. That it is a richer and better food for milk cows than twice the quantity of potatoes in a raw state.

“2. That it is excellent for fattening cattle and sheep, and for winter food: that it goes much farther than potatoes when merely steamed; and that it may be economically mixed up with chopped hay and straw.

“I have before me a pamphlet, published at Christiania, by the Royal Society for Promoting the Improvement of Nor-

way, in which this method is strongly recommended; also a letter from Copenhagen, dated 29th April, 1845, in which my correspondent writes as follows:—‘This invention has been more and more appreciated and applied in my native country (Norway) and in Denmark, and the great advantages with which stall-feeding may be introduced, at considerably less expense than formerly, render it suited to general promulgation.’—‘The method has more and more gained adherents, and further comparative experiments, made by scientific and experienced persons, have proved its superiority. Thus one of these experiments establishes that an increase of one and a half pounds of flesh is obtained from twenty-five pounds of potatoes—that the feeding of horses with this mash is found to be applicable and cheap, and they all confirm that potatoes used in this manner as food amply afford double the nutritive powers compared with the food formerly used.’ I cannot here state my reasons for believing that there is really something worthy of attention in the alleged superior feeding qualities of the potatoe given in this state; but I can strongly recommend you to make experiments upon this subject. If the potatoe can in this way be converted into a larger quantity of beef, mutton, or pork, than hitherto, another outlet will be provided for the potatoe crop, which may, perhaps, prove more profitable even than the manufacture of it into flour.”

## PART II.

### THE POTATOE PLAGUE.

#### *Preliminary Remarks.*

IN the preceding pages I have collected important information on the history, cultivation, diseases and uses of the potatoe. I commend that part of the book to the candid attention of the farming community, as it contains much that is new. The views of M. Thaer, especially, now for the first time republished to American readers, will claim their attention as being the mature experience of a distinguished cultivator, after years of observation into the nature of the tuber and the best modes of managing it.

I now approach the great subject of this treatise with unfeigned diffidence. I would, in the outset, deprecate criticism, by the confession, that the material portions of information contained in these pages are not from my own knowledge, or the result of my individual experience. The work is composed of better materials than any one farmer or scientific cultivator could possibly furnish, were he even the most profound and practical in the land. It is a condensation of the opinions of farmers and scientific men from every part of this country and Europe, respecting every variety of the potatoe,

grown under every variety of treatment, soil, and temperature, and under every possible change or variation that can be supposed with reference to it.

It is almost impossible to over-rate the importance of an inquiry like the one we are about to make. Its influence upon the prosperity and wealth of nations may be gathered from the fact that the potatoe crop of the United States alone is estimated at ninety-nine millions nine hundred and forty-three thousand bushels annually, and in New England it is thus stated by Mr. Ellsworth, in his report to Congress, in January, 1845.

Maine, - - - -	12,304,000 bushels.
New Hampshire, - -	4,643,000 "
Massachusetts, - -	4,050,000 "
Rhode Island, - - -	812,000 "
Connecticut, - - -	2,117,000 "
Vermont, - - - -	6,158,000 "
	<hr/>
	30,084,000 "

Thus it will be seen, that the crop in New England, at a low estimation, is worth ten millions dollars annually, and the ROT threatens, if not the total desertion of this large source of productive wealth, at least a very great diminution of the profits of the farmer, and a decrease much to be dreaded in the supplies of the most healthful, as it is the most universal, article of food for human consumption.

It was hoped in 1844, that the disease had reached its culminating point, and that the year 1845 would witness a great falling off in its destroying effects, and that, like the Asiatic Cholera, and other similar diseases affecting the human constitution, it would disappear and be heard of no more.

This very desirable consummation, however, was not realized. The rot has prevailed more extensively this year than ever before, and not only throughout the wide extent of

our own country are the complaints of entire failure or partial destruction heard, but the voice of lamentation and the fear of famine come to us with a foreboding moan from the British isles, and some of the countries of continental Europe. The rot this year has been universal in its effects, and the exigency has called forth particular and anxious inquiries into the nature of the disease, accounts of which, and the results arrived at, are subjoined.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to name a subject on which more has been written, or which has engaged the attention of more able men than the prevalent potatoe blight, rot, or by whatever name it may be called. The plague and the yellow fever have not been more anxiously discussed; nor can it be denied that the subject is of almost equal importance. A calamity that involves the destruction of a great portion of the food and labor of the civilized world, and reduces millions of fellow-creatures to literal starvation, cannot be too diligently studied; if, happily, thereby, the evil may be averted, checked, or in any considerable degree lessened. It is estimated by those more competent to form an estimate than I can pretend to be, that three fourths, at least, of the potatoe crop of all Ireland will have been lost the present season. Supposing that the potatoe is the principal food of only four of the millions of that wretched country, what an amount of human suffering does the prospect present.

I find, by a careful comparison of much that has been written on this interesting topic, that most of those who have made it a subject of inquiry, have fallen into the common error of generalizing too much, of deducing the rule from the particular instance, instead of tracing wherein the instance has coincided with, or deviated from, the rule. Now, there are countless varieties of the potatoe, and to suppose that the treatment which has succeeded with one, or two, or a dozen of these, is the one only means to be used with regard to the

whole family, however plausible or natural such deduction may be, is certainly not the way in which scientific knowledge has been brought to its present degree of perfection. Because a certain mode of treatment has proved beneficial to a lymphatic inhabitant of the arctic circle, in a particular disease, does it follow that the same mode would produce the same result on a sanguine or bilious temperament between the tropics? Does it follow that the same laws and government to which New England quietly submits would be fitting for the island of Hayti, or one of the pseudo South American Republics? Yet this is the process of reasoning and induction that has been applied almost universally to the culture of the potatoe.

One writer has tried one or two varieties of the root in certain soils and situations; he has applied certain manures and a particular treatment of his own, and he therefore argues that what has succeeded or failed with his variety will be equally successful or otherwise, with the whole potatoe family. This is, to the multitude, very plausible and comfortable doctrine; they adopt it, and suffer, because they have not discovered that the coat that fits a tall, thin man, will not fit a short, thick one, of equal weight.

We sometimes find, in investigating the reports of scientific men, that the same variety, planted and dug at the same season, from the same soil, and having received the same treatment, in short, as far as human sagacity can discern, having had precisely the same advantages and disadvantages, has shown very different results. In one field, the crop is healthy and abundant; in another, it is scant, defective and diseased. The reader will find many instances of this kind by referring to the report of the Commissioner of Patents to the twenty-eighth Congress. What, then, is the inference? Clearly that the disease is owing to some cause independent of culture, or soil, or weather, or atmospheric influence; that,



I think, must be plain to every capacity. Neither is the detriment likely to have arisen from the presence of fungi, infusorii, or insects, where nothing of the kind has been discovered by the most vigilant observation. Indeed, it seems to me a death blow to either of these theories, that, in very many instances, the disease has broken out *after* the roots were dug, apparently in a sound and healthy condition, as well as the stalks. One cause remains; an obvious, if not the only one — the difference in the quality of the seed planted, of which I shall have more to say in another place.

It appears to me that there are many causes to which the failure of the potatoe crop the world over, may be attributed, without supposing any specific disease, epidemic, or malignant influence whatever. The blight assumes different appearances in different climates and regions. In some parts of Germany, the diseased potatoe becomes hard, like a stone, so that it requires considerable force to break it with a hammer; in other parts it has been observed to turn fibrous and woody, or withered, or watery, or to turn into liquid putrefaction. Can it be that all these appearances are but different forms of one and the same disease?

Every one who knows what a potatoe is, knows that all kinds of potatoes do not bear the action of boiling water alike. One kind comes from the kettle watery or waxy, another mealy; one requires twice as much time in cooking as another. Those who eat know not the cause; but they know that it is so. They are satisfied to say that it is a good or a bad potatoe, and to eat or fling it away; and they often come as nigh the fact without investigation as they could have done with it. The truth is, that it is not owing to culture, soil, or disease, that the fruit so turns out; it is the nature of one variety of potatoe to be watery, and another to be mealy; and we could not make it otherwise were we to study a thousand years.

I have said that many theories have been broached in regard to the supposed potatoe epidemic. Most of them are entitled to respect, as the results of the laborious investigations of ingenious, learned, or practical men; and I shall therefore briefly notice a few of them, with such comments as they appear to me to require.

The first of these theories attributes the rot to too early or too late planting and digging. There is no doubt, in my mind, that either of these causes will injuriously affect a crop; the failure on a field, or a farm, may justly be referred to either or both of them. It needs no ghost to tell me that green fruit is unwholesome, or that, if allowed to hang too long on the tree, it will rot; but these causes are altogether insufficient to account for a decay extending over all christendom, of many years duration, and of continually increasing progress. It cannot be that all, or even a great portion of those interested in the cultivation of the potatoe throughout the world, plant too late or too early, or fail to gather and store the harvest in its season. This theory will do, therefore, for a district, but not for the whole temperate zone.

The same reasoning will hold good of the effects of soils, manures, and seasons. These have their influences; they are partial and local; but any considerable and general failure may be prevented by care. It is hardly credible that they, or any of them, should, for a long series of years, exert the same baleful influence, every where. Besides, if this were the case, would this influence be confined to the potatoe alone, of all the vegetable kingdom? Do we hear of any epidemic or general disease of any other vegetable? We do, indeed, hear, now and then, of a failure of the beet crop, or the crop of apples, here and there; but the next year makes all right again, and if fruit fails in New England, we get it from New York and Jersey. The world is not an Egypt,

where the entire vegetation may be destroyed by too wet or too dry a season.

These attempts to trace a general effect to partial causes appear to me very like the deductions drawn from the pretended rules of phrenology. I examine a stranger's head, and find the bump of destructiveness, for example, fearfully prominent. I therefore pronounce him a dangerous person; but, on inquiry, I learn that he is a man of remarkably benign and quiet temperament. "That," says the phrenological theorist, "is because his organs of benevolence and reverence are equally developed, and neutralize his destructiveness." What practical use can be cut out of a science that defines no limits or proportions?

In like manner, "one intelligent farmer (we quote from the report above mentioned,) on his own farm, where the soil was porous, lost none of a crop yielding two thousand bushels; while of a field he purchased on a neighboring farm, where the soil was clayey, and retained much water, he lost the greater part of the crop." Hence he argues that the soil and season together caused the injury, and so, undoubtedly they did; but, supposing there had been a diouth, the seed planted in clay must have fared best. No general rule can be deduced from any such success or failure. From this and the concurrences of many other like instances, however, I draw the inference that a light soil is more congenial to the potatoe family, generally, than a heavy one.

Another set of theorists attribute the potatoe disease to flies, or other insects. These, however, as far as satisfactorily observed, appear to be no other than have been always found upon the potatoe, without producing any injurious effects. They are the common aphid or vegetable louse, and flies which confine their ravages to the leaves. It might be argued in favor, or rather in disfavor of these parasites, that, by injuring the leaves, they deprive the tuber of its proper

nourishment; but this will not at all account for the decay of roots dug in an apparently healthy state, after being stored. Again, we have a goodly array of proofs that insects of different kinds are found in the diseased potatoe, both in the tops and the tubers; but it is by no means sure that they are the cause of the disease; on the contrary it seems highly probable that they are generated by it. This theory has, comparatively, few supporters, and does not seem to be considered entitled to much consideration by the learned in such matters.

A third theory, of which Doctor Hitchcock, of Amherst, is the most prominent supporter, attributes the universal sickness of the potatoe to "atmospheric agency, too subtle for the cognizance of our senses, like those which bring such epidemics as the influenza and the cholera over particular districts or continents? Modern science," he adds, "has shown us that many of the most powerful agencies of nature are concealed from common and even acute observation. May there not be others, yet undiscovered, which deeply affect the delicate machinery of organic life?"

Aye, truly may there; and there may be a sixth sense, and a measure to infinity, and a limit to time and eternity. It is much easier to ask than to answer questions, and, when they relate to things confessedly beyond or above human intelligence, it is hardly worth while to ask them. There may, nay, there must be a cause for the yellow fever, and the cholera, and the potatoe plague; but if it is not within the capacity of the senses, it is hardly worth while to grope for it. I do not mean to undervalue inquiry, of any kind; but it seems to me that it is time enough to seek the transcendental causes of an effect, when the visible, tangible, and palpable ones have been thoroughly examined. It is not proved, — there is no evidence beyond conjecture, that yellow fever or cholera is dependent or consequent on atmospheric agency;

neither do I see any reason even to guess such a cause of the potatoe plague.

A great number of experimentalists contend that the potatoe rot is attributable to the fermentation of animal manure, and it strikes me, forcibly, that the rapid, malignant rot of a great proportion of the lost crops, may justly be attributed to this cause. More instances where the result of this mode of treatment has proved fatal to the plant are adduced than of any other. I cannot altogether withhold credence from such a mass of concurrent testimony. Wherever potatoes have been manured with animal matter, and especially barnyard manure, in the hill, and when they have been planted before such compost has been allowed to disintegrate and assimilate with the soil, the rot seems to have been the invariable consequence. On the other hand, it appears that the disease seldom appears on virgin soil, or newly broken sward land. I the more incline to the belief that this theory is more extensively corroborated in practice than any of those I have thus far noticed, from the fact that, of the potatoes treated with animal manure, those which lie nigh the outside of the hill are found best and soundest, while those in the centre, among the manure, are most specked and rotten.

It is not conclusive, however, that the disease can be stopped by planting on new or sward land, inasmuch as potatoes dug from such land sound, have often been found to rot after storing, so as to have been entirely lost before spring. Neither does this solution of the mystery suffice, even partially, to account for the extent of the injury in other countries; for we do not know how potatoes are manured there, or whether they are manured at all. All that can be predicated on the evidence before us is, that manuring with new animal matter is calculated to cause loss and injury.

There is yet another theory that I feel bound to notice in this connection, inasmuch as it is advanced by a very intelligent gentleman, (Mr. Teschemacher, of Boston,) as the result

of a series of scientific experiments made by him. He has detected in the potatoe the growth of a fungus analogous to the mushroom family. It is usually seen as a green mould, and is often found in the cores of apples and the interior of nutshells. The seeds are invisible to the naked eye, easily carried about by the wind, and penetrate wherever the air can enter. Their extensive dissemination is, therefore, easy. When they fall on the potatoe, in circumstances favorable to germination, the blight, or decay, is the consequence. The dry rot in timber proceeds from an analogous cause.

Though maintained by several learned men, I do not deem this theory a very probable one. It is rather difficult to conceive a fungus alighting on the tops of a plant and thence growing its subterranean way downward to the tuber; and, when arrived there, if it ever does so arrive, there is no conclusive testimony that it produces decay. That a parasite vegetable can live and propagate itself in the capillary vessels of another vegetable, is a supposition extraordinary, to say the least; and, if it descend the outside of the stalk to the tuber, how does it penetrate the skin and first appear, where one would naturally least expect to find it, in the heart of the potatoe? This theory has, at least, the merit of novelty, to recommend it; but I cannot concede it my belief without further evidence. It appears to me much more likely that the potatoe fungus, like the supposititious potatoe fly, is an accessory after the fact; a consequence, and not a cause of the disease.

There are other some, who ascribe the potatoe plague to the occurrence of a honey dew, a thing which, it appears, was known to the ancients; but is certainly so little known to the moderns that I am sure they will not take it as an affront that I tell them what it is.

Early in the mornings of May or June, after a long drought, in Carolina, and after a succession of warm days and cool nights, there is found on the leaves of plants a fluid like

diluted honey, transparent, and tasting like the syrup of refined sugar. It thickens as the sun rises, and ceases to be fluid by ten or eleven o'clock.

I leave it to the reader's ingenuity to discover how the honey dew of Carolina can afflict the poor potatoes of Yankeeedom, where it has not been seen for a hundred years, if ever, and how a disease that originated thirty years ago, in Europe, certainly, and probably in Ireland, should at last have found its primal cause among the alligators of North America. This theory seems to me too absurd to demand serious refutation.

Having now stated what I believe but partially and what I do not believe at all, the reader is, perhaps, desirous to know what I do believe. I say, I have no theory but nature's, but that which is consistent with experience and common sense, but that will account for the potatoe plague, in all its phases, whenever and wherever it may appear; and which, while it detects the cause of the disease, also prescribes the remedy.

But, firstly,

There are some things certain, for which I ask no man to take my word, and which it may be of advantage to all to learn, viz:—

1. The disease is not confined to any particular kind of soil or to any locality. Some assert that it pertains exclusively to dry soil; others as stoutly maintain that it belongs only to wet.

2. It does not exclusively affect any particular kind or kinds of potatoes.

3. The affected potatoes, like other diseased vegetables, are unwholesome, if not poisonous.

4. Decomposition proceeds more rapidly among the infected potatoes, when placed in a heap; whence I do not infer, as many others do, that it is best to defer digging till late in the Fall.

It is an undenied, uncontroverted, uncontrovertible and undeniable fact that, in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, between which there is a close analogy, every stock propagated for a long course of years within itself, exhausts its vital energies and deteriorates. This has been known to all nations, in all ages; this is the reason of the wise prohibition of the intermarriages between near relatives; this is the cause of the deterioration of most of the reigning families in Europe; and hence it is that there are no more heroes among the Bourbons, or wise men among the Guelphs. The intermarrying cretins and cagots have transmitted their tainted blood to a race of dwarfs and idiots, and — but why need I multiply instances? — every practical farmer and sportsman knows the inevitable consequence of “breeding in and in,” and breeding from defective specimens. And this deterioration is as true and certain in the vegetable kingdom. The scrub oaks, and dry, short grass of the western prairies attest it. That the potatoe is not exempt from this inherent tendency to deterioration, I shall cite two, among a thousand evidences.

For thirty years, or more, this disease has been making slow and insidious progress in Europe; but it is not until quite lately that it has excited any alarm on this continent. What does this show, if not, that the old stocks of Europe, having had time to exhaust their vital energies, have at last fallen into inevitable decay, which is but beginning among the younger stocks of America? The once famous apple potatoe of Ireland, for a long series of years the pride and boast of the island, at last showed such signs of decay that the cultivation of it was entirely abandoned. This happened some years ago, and the rest of the Irish stocks appear to be now further advanced in the same progress.

In another famous potatoe growing country, Nova Scotia, the progress of the disease, and its arrest, speak volumes in



proof of the truth of this theory. For many years it pervaded particular farms, sometimes appearing in the stalk, long before the potatoe had arrived at maturity ; sometimes after it was harvested and put into the cellar. and what shows conclusively that this was caused by reproducing from the same, and from defective seed, is, that after ineffectually trying many other remedies, the suffering farmers hit upon the true one. They planted the balls, and thus procured new seed, which, in two or three years, came to full size and maturity, and were proof to the prevailing disease.

A writer who appears to understand this subject, (the editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser,) says, "The latter opinion in Scotland, Germany, Sweden and Russia, is, that, by long propagation, without recurring to the natural seed of the plant, it has lost a portion of its vital power, and hence is extremely prone to blight, to rust and to rot."

Now, though there are several varieties, and good ones, which produce no balls or blossoms, it is not thence positively to be inferred that they have lost none of their vital power. The old age of a stock comes on gradually, and these, it is probable, though they have not reached the stage of visible decay, are not far from it. Neither does the fact that some new varieties have suffered more than some old ones, militate very strongly against my position, unless it can be proved that the said new varieties, were not only from seed of a new stock, but seed of a healthy and perfect quality. It does appear that entirely new varieties, and seed obtained from new countries have, on the whole, suffered much less than old ones.

It is self-evident that, as sickly and weakly parents are seldom blessed with strong and healthy offspring, so neither will imperfect seed produce perfect, thriving plants. I therefore recommend, where seed is suspected, to come to the root of the evil, as did the agriculturists of Ireland, in the

matter of the apple potatoe, and as the Nova Scotians do; by rejecting it altogether. The potatoes planted should be of good size, and *not* cut into small pieces. You may as well expect a vigorous blade of corn from a diminutive, shrivelled grain, as a strong plant from a small potatoe. There never was a more fatal error than the common one that "any potatoes are good enough for planting."

It is confidently asserted by many writers, and I believe it to be true from my own experience and observation, that the weakness of the seed is usually caused by over-ripeness; that is, by coming to full maturity before being taken from the ground. The best potatoe growers dig their seed potatoes before they have quite completed their growth. They are full of sap, and remain so. From the fact that they are too waxy for the table, they are the fitter for seed. Seed potatoes should not be of a mealy quality, nor should they be stored so that they will heat, or be kept out of the ground long after they are cut for planting.

It does not follow that all potatoes of what are called new varieties are necessarily equally new. Some of them may have gone through more generations than others. I have been forcibly struck with the truth, as it seems to me, that most varieties now in vogue are actually dying slowly of old age, the principles of decay being more or less quickened by unfavorable seasons or unskillful management. The *chenango*, for example, has been among the longest cultivated by farmers, and has been, perhaps, the most affected by disease. English whites and reds have not suffered so much, being of a hardier constitution; but they, too, have, for years, been showing symptoms of decay. Perhaps the wisest course, universally, would be to obtain new varieties from the seed, or to resort to the wild South American original.

## CHAPTER I.

*Some Account of the Appearance of the Disease in Different parts of the World, and the Means taken to arrest its Progress.*

THE British Government have issued a commission to proceed to Ireland, for the purpose of examining into the causes of the disease. The commission consists of Professors Kane, Lindley and Playfair. Their first report, directed merely towards improper methods of storing the crop, has been published by the Irish government, and distributed by means of the constabulary, through the whole country.

In Ireland the official inquiry is essentially aided by the important evidence collected by various diligent inquirers, especially by the Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Society, a most zealous and useful association, and the officers of the Royal Dublin Society. In England the Rev. M. J. Berkeley and Mr. Edward Jolley, are occupied with a minute investigation of the subject for the Horticultural Society, in the mycological and chemical points of view ; and in Scotland the Agricultural Chemistry Association have put forth a circular inviting the public to subscribe *five hundred pounds* for the expense of an entomologico, botanico, chemico practical examination of the matter.

The following is the report above alluded to :

Board Room, Royal Dublin Society, }  
24th October, 1845.

MY LORD, — We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by Her Majesty's Government to report to your Excellency on the state of disease in the potatoe crop, and on the means of its prevention, have the honor to inform your Excellency that we are pursuing our inquiries with unremitting attention.

We are fully sensible of the important and difficult nature of the inquiry, and therefore are unwilling to offer, at the present moment, any final recommendations, as we are still receiving evidence, and awaiting the results of various experiments now in progress. But at the same time we ought to state to your Excellency that we have reason to hope that the progress of the disease may be retarded by the application of simple means, which we trust may appear worthy of adoption, until we are enabled to offer further recommendations.

In the present communication we avoid entering into any account of the origin or nature of the disease; but we would particularly direct attention to the ascertained facts, that moisture hastens its progress, and that it is capable of being communicated to healthy potatoes when they are in contact with such as are already tainted. A knowledge of these facts, determined, as they have been, by experiment, and agreeing with the scientific information obtained as to the causes and nature of the disease, lead us to propose the adoption of the following plan for diminishing the evils arising from the destructive malady:

In the event of a continuance of dry weather, and in soils tolerably dry, we recommend that the potatoes should be allowed, for the present, to remain in the land; but if wet weather intervene, or if the soil be naturally wet, we consider that they should be removed from the ground without delay.

When the potatoes are dug out of the ground, we are decidedly of opinion that they should not be pitted in the usual way, as the circumstances under which potatoes are placed in ordinary pits are precisely those which tend to hasten their decay.

We recommend that potatoes when dug should be spread over the field, and not collected into heaps, and if the weather continue dry and free from frost that they should be allowed to lie upon the field for a period of time not exceeding three days.

The potatoes, after being thus dried and improved in their power of resisting disease by the means proposed, should then be sorted, by carefully separating those which show any tendency to decay. Those potatoes which appear to be sound should then be placed about two inches apart in a layer, and over each layer of potatoes should be placed a layer of turf ashes, or dry turf mould, or dry sand, or burned clay, to the depth of a few inches. Thus will be formed a bed of potatoes, each potatoe being completely separated from the other by a dry absorptive material; upon this bed, another layer of potatoes should be spread in like manner, and be also covered with the dry materials employed; as many as four layers may thus be placed one above the other, and when the heap is completed, it should be covered with dry clay, straw, heath, or any other material adapted to protect it from rain.

In the event of the weather becoming wet these recommendations are not applicable. In that case we would advise that the potatoes be packed in small heaps, with either straw or heath interposed, and well covered; in such a situation they would become as well dried as seems practicable under the circumstances. Where outbuildings exist, it would be advisable that this mode of temporary packing should be carried on in those places. If there be no outhouses the heaps may

be left in the open field. We, however, particularly recommend that potatoes should not be removed into inhabited rooms.

With regard to the treatment of potatoes already attacked with the disease, we have to state that in this early stage of our investigation we do not feel justified in proposing to your Excellency any mode of positive treatment,—this subject we reserve for a future report; but we may remark that exposure to light and dryness, in all cases, retards the progress of alterations, such as the disease in question, and we therefore suggest that all such potatoes should, as far as possible, be so treated.

We do not mean to represent that these recommendations, if carried into effect, will prevent the occurrence of disease in potatoes, but we feel assured that the decay will extend less rapidly and less extensively under these circumstances than if the potatoes, when taken from the ground, be at once pitted in the usual manner. Neither do we offer these suggestions to your Excellency as a final means of securing the crop, but merely as a method of retarding the progress of an enemy whose history and habits are yet but imperfectly known, whilst we endeavor to ascertain the means of more completely counteracting its injurious effects, if any such can be discovered.

All which we submit to your Excellency's consideration, and remain your Excellency's obedient and faithful servants,

ROBERT KANE,  
JOHN LINDLEY,  
LYON PLAYFAIR.

In France, the French Academy of Arts and Sciences deputed M. Charles Morren, of Liege, to examine into the cause of the potatoe rot. Mr. Morren is a foreigner, and his selection by the French, for this inquiry, is a sufficient guar-

antee for his talents and ability. This gentleman states the result of his investigation to be, that the rot is caused by a *fungus*, the spores or seeds of which exist in vast quantities in the atmosphere, and this opinion has been generally received as true by the best informed circles in Europe. But the letter is a document so important to the present question, as conveying the prevailing opinions that are entertained on this subject in Europe, that we quote it below.

Mr. Morren, after stating that the evil has prevailed in Belgium for several years, though to a far less alarming degree than at present, proceeds :

“The real cause of the evil is a *fungus*, or sort of mushroom, which the learned will classify under the genus *botrydis*, but which agriculturists, without further specification, will call a spot, or blemish, or blotches. This mushroom is of extreme tenuity, but it breeds amazingly, and reproduces itself by thousands. Its stems are formed of little, straight, hollow threads, which bear on their summits one or more branches, always divided into two, and at the end of these branches reproductive bodies are found, which have the form of eggs, but which are scarcely the hundredth part of a *millimetre* in size. It will be said that this is a very small body to do so much mischief; but I answer that the *itch* is not a disease the less to be feared because the *acare* which produces it can only be seen by the aid of the microscope.

After the formation of the yellow spot, and the development of the *botrydis* on the leaf of the potatoe, the stalk receives the deleterious influence. Here and there its epidermis turns brown, blackens, and, following with the microscope the phases of the evil, you perceive that it is by the rind that the stalk is attacked. The morbid agent carries its action from the rind on the epidermis, and though this last does not always disclose mushrooms, it is not the less for that struck with death.

The infection soon descends into the tubercle itself. If the disease follows its course, the tubercle mortifies forthwith. *A potatoe is not a root, but a branch*, whence it follows that a tubercle contains a marrow, which is the eatable part to be preferred, and a separate rind; between the marrow and the rind there is a zone of vessels, which represent wood. This construction is apparent to any one who chooses to cut a thin slice of potatoe, and place it between his eye and the day light. The infection attacks that part which receives the sap on its descent.

By following the progress of the evil upon a great number of tainted tubercles, I have been able to see how the evil, by one continuous progress, at length reaches the heart itself of the potatoe, and corrupts the vegetable entirely. The skin of the diseased potatoe comes off easily; the flesh cracks under the knife: a flatulent liquid drips from the potatoe; a musty, and presently an animal smell, analogous to the smell of mushrooms recently cut, manifests itself, and occasions considerable nausea. \* \* \*

The evil being traced to its source, the cultivator must direct all his attention to the destruction of the fungus, or mushroom, for it is unfortunately but too true that all the parasites of this genus once introduced into a country, remain there and propagate. This year the epidemic has been general; the germ exists every where: millions upon millions of *propagules*, if their numbers are not diminished this year, will next year attack the plants, and then it will be more difficult to eradicate the scourge.

It is essential to adopt the following precaution:

When the leaves are decidedly spoilt, cut down the vines forthwith, and burn them on the spot, instead of taking them away.

When certain varieties or certain localities are free from the scourge at the time of the harvest, it is always prudent to



burn the leaves, for a field may appear secure from the *botrydis*, when it is not so; several leaves are attacked; these leaves throw the *propagule* on to the tubercles, which, if preserved for the purposes of reproduction, will spread the plague the following year.

If the potatoes themselves are attacked, it is essential to separate as speedily as may be, the potatoes that are tainted from those that are not. Turn the sound ones over to account as soon as possible, for they are not noxious so long as the rind does not become yellow. The diseased ones should be burnt.

As it is probable that the tubercles preserved for seed will be infected with the spawn of the mushroom, it would be advisable for cultivators who can, to procure tubercles for reproduction from places where the present scourge is unknown.

In case of using for reproduction the tubercles of crops visited by the plague this year, it will be necessary to submit them, previous to planting, to the agency of lime, as it is practised with wheat and all plants that are liable to invasion by parasitical bodies. The process ought to be by the *immersion* of the tubercles in lime water. Fifty pounds of lime, a quarter of a pound of sulphate of copper, and six pounds of marine salt, for twenty-five quarts of water, constitute a preparation, the utility of which, in the destruction of parasite vegetation, has been experienced by a great number of well-informed cultivators.

In the plantations of the spring of 1846, it is essential to plant potatoes in fields as far as possible removed from those actually infected this year, to avoid the danger from the retention in the soil of the spawn of the fungus.

The use of lime and manure salt, with a slight mixture of sulphate of copper, is, as I have already said, of acknowledged efficacy in the destruction of parasite germs. Conse-

quently. to powder over with such a mixture, a soil in which diseased potatoes have grown, is a good operation for destroying in that land the germs of the scourge. The operation ought to be recommended everywhere.

The storing of potatoes from fields that have this year been attacked by the scourge, in cellars, caves, &c., will certainly be to deposit the spawn of the mushroom in those very places. They should, therefore, before receiving the potatoes, be thoroughly cleansed, and scoured with lime, or ground charcoal scattered over the bottom, (and on the potatoes as they are stored,) which will conclude the series of operations, the most rational and the most certain for destroying, *if possible*, the evil at its root.

C. H. MORREN,

*Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

Liege, August 14, 1845."

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, sixth volume, contains an article on "The prevention of *curl* and *dry rot* in potatoes," by H. S. Thompson, which is valuable and interesting as it contains the result of extensive observation and experiments on the subject, for the last five years. The editor of the New England Farmer thinks that "the disease therein described is analogous, if not identical with the one so prevalent in many sections of our own country," and, he adds, "it may vary in its effects in different soils, seasons, or climates." Mr. Thompson commences his article by first mentioning the results to which he has been led, which are:

"That curl and dry rot are caused by leaving the potatoes intended for seed in the ground until ripe, and that, on the other hand, these diseases may be prevented by taking up the seed potatoes whilst the tubers are unripe and the tops still green."

1840. "Having had my attention strongly drawn to the

failure in the potatoe crop," says Mr. Thompson, "I paid more than ordinary attention to the selection of seed, and in 1840 planted sixteen acres with potatoes, making choice of two kinds of round red varieties, both of them new to my land. The gentleman from whom I obtained them, having two farms, one of stiff, the other of light land,—had changed his sets regularly from one to the other. I planted them on a sandy loam, which was in a high state of cultivation, and my reason for planting it with potatoes was solely because I was aware if sown with corn it would be so lodged as to be nearly worthless. They were planted in the last week in April. I naturally expected a heavy crop, but was much disappointed, as symptoms of curl soon appeared. This increased, and though few of the plants perished, nearly the whole were unhealthy. I was so much surprised at the appearance of curl that I watched and examined the plants at several periods of their growth, taking up roots here and there wherever I observed one either better or worse than its neighbors. The appearance of all those affected was nearly the same. The set, as long as the weather was dry, crumbled and perished,—the disease seeming to proceed from certain spots or pits as centres, and gradually destroying the whole set. The cut sets were the worst, and the decay always commenced from the cut side of the set, but the whole ones also suffered.

As soon as the weather became wet, these appearances changed, and the diseased portion of the set resembled a sponge, which after a short time became black and offensive. The effect on the plant was well marked. Wherever the disease had made a decided impression on the set, the stalks of the plant were marked with brown streaks and patches, and evidently showed that the juices which they were conducting from the set were vitiated and noxious. The part of the stalk to which I directed my attention was that under-

ground, in which it was easy to trace the progress of the disease, from their being white and nearly transparent. Wherever the stalk was curled, I found the sets diseased. In some cases the disease carried the day, and the set reaching an advanced stage of decomposition, and the stalks below ground becoming quite brown, the tops died away. In a subsequent season (1844) most of the sets attacked perished; but on this occasion a great majority of the plants threw out strong roots, and finding an abundant supply of food, maintained a constant struggle with the disease, and eventually yielded a good half crop.

The experience of this season convinced me that curl, dry rot and wet rot, are one and the same complaint; that curl is a mild attack of the disease, which, when violent, destroys the set before it can germinate; and that it assumes the form of dry or wet rot according to the degree of moisture of the soil or season. I have repeatedly seen potatoes affected with dry rot, in a few days assume appearances by which wet rot is usually described; and this change was evidently attributable to heavy rains which had fallen in the interval.

1841. As I still considered the red potatoes above-mentioned to be good kinds, and that the occurrence of curl was accidental, I determined to give one of them another trial; and accordingly, I planted about an acre and a half with sets from the crop of 1840, which had suffered so much from curl. They were planted as late as the 8th of June, the weather dry and unfavorable; yet in spite of these disadvantages they came up well, grew luxuriantly, and produced an excellent crop. Side by side with these potatoes two other kinds were grown; one a black kidney, a very superior potatoe for the table, the other a cattle potatoe. These were bought sets, nor do I know how they had been previously treated. Both, however, were failing crops. The experience of this year was valuable, running directly counter to what has been so

frequently asserted by the authorities, namely, "*that curl is sure to increase, and that curled sets are to be avoided like the plague.*" The explanation of the rule and of this exception to it, appears to me to be as follows :

Curled potatoes ripen early, some weeks before the healthy plants, and consequently are almost always too ripe, when taken up, to make good sets, and if so used the disease will rapidly increase each successive season.

In this instance, however, the infected potatoes were taken up before they were ripe, and proved to be as good sets as could be used. The potatoes above-mentioned were taken up the second week in November, 1841. Having been planted so late the round reds were not ripe ; the black kidneys, a much earlier variety, were.

1842. The same potatoes were used for seed this year. *The unripe reds produced an excellent crop*, without, so far as I am aware, a single failing plant. The ripe black kidneys were again a failing crop. In the middle of May I planted, with these black kidneys, a small piece of old grass land, as a preparation for forest trees. This plot of ground had been from time immemorial flowed over by the waste water from an old and ill-constructed farm yard, immediately adjoining, and was therefore as rich as could well be imagined. The potatoes had immense tops, but very small tubers ; and, when boiled, the favorite black kidneys seemed quite to have changed their character. Instead of the fine mealiness for which they are remarkable, they now bore much resemblance to a piece of yellow soap. They also continued growing till the frost and snow made it dangerous to leave them any longer in the ground, and they were taken up still thoroughly unripe. The round reds, grown on old-going land, were taken up ordinarily ripe, and were mealy and good.

1843. These two kinds were again used for seed, and

the white reds had numerous failures, but the unripe black kidneys were as even and vigorous a crop as could be wished. I had not yet learnt to attribute the failure to its right cause, and was accordingly much puzzled to account for the curl among the round reds, which had thriven so well the two previous seasons. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow in October, they were taken up earlier than was intended, and the red potatoes were not ripe, but the black kidneys, (a capital crop) were.

1844. It was during the spring of 1844, that I became convinced that the maturity of the potatoe intended for seed materially affected the vigor of the future plant; and the crop of this year furnished me with some facts strongly corroborative of this opinion. The ripe black kidneys again failed to a great extent; not less, I think, than half the sets perished without vegetating, or only showed puny curled tops, and died without forming tubers larger than peas. The unripe reds were planted in a particularly unfavorable place, namely, an old lane which had been just added to an adjoining field, and was so hard and dry that parts of it had to be broken up with pickaxes. In consequence of the long drought the planting was delayed for several weeks in hopes of rain, but as none came they were put into the ground as dry as dust and planted without manure; no rain, with the exception of a light shower, fell till the potatoes were up. Still, in the whole of the piece, rather more than an acre, I could not discover that a single plant had failed, and the braird was universally strong and healthy. It will be well to present their results in a tabular form. I shall assume that the red potatoes bought in 1840, and the black kidneys in 1841, had been taken up ripe; and their mealiness will justify such an assumption, as unripe potatoes are always watery, and unfit for the table.

ROUND REDS.

Year.	Seed taken up.	Quality of crop.	Quantity of crop.
1840	Ripe, supposed	Curled	Failing crop.
1841	Unripe	No Curl	Good crop.
1842	Unripe	No Curl	Good crop
1843	Ripe	Curled	Indifferent crop
1844	Unripe	No Curl	Good crop

BLACK KIDNEYS.

1841	Ripe, supposed	Curled	Failing crop
1842	Ripe	Curled	Light crop
1843	Unripe	No Curl	Capital crop
1844	Ripe	Much curled	Very bad cro

Had the above results been obtained by experience contrived for the purpose, they could not have borne more directly on the point in question, as we find in the wet summer of 1843, and the extraordinary drought of 1844, as well as in the average seasons of 1841 and 1842, it accidentally happened that part of my potatoe crop was grown from ripe, and another part from unripe sets, and in every case with success from the one, and failure from the other; thus showing that the seasons could not be blamed as the cause of curl. To make these instances still more conclusive, it also happened that each of the two very different kinds of potatoes named were alternately affected by or free from curl; thus showing that it was not a peculiarity belonging to a particular kind of potatoe.

Thus far I have detailed my own experience only; but when it first occurred to me that over-ripening of the set was the cause of the curl, I naturally became anxious to compare the experience of others with my own, and make many inquiries on the subject from other potatoe growers. The information thus received still more strongly confirmed me in my previous opinion, and I select one or two of the cases

which appear to me most in point. The first gives the result of two opposite methods of treating potatoes intended for seed as practised by two intelligent farmers.

The first farmer has planted the same kind of ash-top kidney for more than ten years. The first year or two he took up those intended for seed at the same time as those intended for consumption; but found that they grew so much during the winter that they were obliged to be sprouted twice, which weakened the set so much as to injure the crop. He then tried the effect of leaving them longer in the ground — sometimes as much as three months after the plant was ripe. This produced the desired effect of preventing the growth during winter; but after some years' continuance he found the germinating power so much injured that they were a month or more later in coming up than those of his neighbors, treated in the ordinary way. In fact, he could scarcely get them to grow at all, and was forced to change his plan.

The second farmer has grown ash-top kidneys for some years, and finds them better and earlier than when he first got them. Is in the habit of planting those he intends for sets after taking up his crop of cabbages, which is at the end of June or beginning of July. He also takes them up before they are ripe; never finds them fail; they grow earlier in spring than potatoes not so treated, and make stronger and healthier plants.

The contrast between these two instances is very complete. Two men, living not above two hundred yards from one another, and whose gardens are almost precisely similar, grow the same kind of potatoe in the same seasons. The potatoes of the last named being taken up unripe, improve both in vigor and early maturity, while the first, which are left in the ground till over-ripe, will scarcely grow at all.

Another case. A farmer in Tawden, near Scarborough, (which some years ago supplied large quantities of potatoes



for seed,) has been a potatoe grower for thirty years, used formerly to send five or six hundred bushels of Tawdon kidneys annually to Selby, where they were used for seed, and the produce sent to London. He used to grow two hundred bushels to the acre, but now considers fifty bushels a good crop; has failed so repeatedly the last five years in growing a crop, that this year, 1844, he has none, and believes there is but one man in the township who continues to grow the kidneys.

I will now state the chemical facts which appear to me to *confirm* and *explain* the above-mentioned results of practice. It is notorious to potatoe growers that a marked change takes place in the quality of the tuber when the stem and leaves wither, and that potatoes taken up when the plant is still growing, are watery, though a portion of the same plot, if of a good sort, and in suitable soil, taken up a few weeks later, will be found light and mealy. This is probably owing to the deposition of starch in the tuber by the descent of the sap, when the growth of the plant has ceased, and is apparently analogous to the very similar process described by Liebig as taking place in all perennial plants.

“All the carbonic acid which the plants,” remarks Liebig, speaking of perennial only, “now absorb, is employed for the production of nutritive matter for the following year. Instead of woody fibre, starch is formed, and is diffused through every part of the plant by the autumnal sap.” To remove every doubt on the subject, however, I took up portions of two kinds of potatoes, growing in very different situations, and a ripe and unripe sample of each, to an analyzing chemist, merely numbering the samples, and requesting to know the per centage of starch in each. The result was as follows :

			Water.	Starch.	Dry fibre.
No. 1,	Black Kidneys,	Unripe,	68.7	17.7	13.5
No. 2,	do. do.	Ripe,	72.0	17.9	10.0
No. 3,	Round Reds,	Unripe,	69.8	15.1	15.0
No. 4,	do. do.	Ripe,	73.8	17.9	8.2

The proportion of water in the unripe samples here seems to be four per cent. less than in the ripe samples, having been taken up some weeks earlier, and kept out of the ground until the others were considered ripe enough. Neglecting the water as unconnected with the present inquiry, we find that the proportion of starch to the other solid matters is as 177 : 135 in the unripe kidneys, but as 179 : 100 in the ripe ; or reducing both to a common measure, we have :

Starch : other solid matters : : 131 : 100 in the unripe kidneys.  
: : 179 : 100 in the ripe do.

In the round reds reducing as before to a common measure :

Starch : other solid matters : : 100 - 100 in the unripe reds.  
216 - 100 in the ripe do.

In each case it thus appears that the proportion of starch to the other solid matters had increased considerably in the interval which had elapsed between taking up the ripe and unripe parcels. The remark will probably be made here, that though an increase of starch has undoubtedly taken place, yet the quantity present was considerable before, why then should an addition to it injure the germinating power of the set? To answer this question it is necessary to state briefly the doctrine propounded by the most eminent vegetable physiologists of the present day, who affirm that during the act of commencing germination a substance called "diastase," is generated from the nitrogenous substances contained in

the germinating seed, which diastase assists in the conversion of starch into the gum, sugar, &c., which are required for the nourishment of the young shoot. The potatoe contains a very small per centage of nitrogenous matter. I would, therefore, venture the suggestion that the great addition made in the process of ripening, to the already large stock of starch contained in the tuber, may be more than can be converted into the gum, sugar, &c., by the small quantity of diastase generated in the germinating potatoe. If this be the case, then it would follow that the diastase being mixed with too large a proportion of starch (like leaven mixed with too large a proportion of dough) only does its work imperfectly, and the result is a weakly shoot, whilst a portion of the starch, failing to receive the vitalizing influence of the diastase, undergoes the natural course of decay, and produces the symptoms peculiar to dry-rot, wet-rot, or curl. This supposition is, of course, pure theory, and must not be confounded with the facts on which it is based. To make it quite clear where the one ends and the other begins, I will very briefly recapitulate. Facts have been brought forward to prove that ripe sets are subject to curl, and *vice versa*, also that a large addition is made to the quantity of starch in the potatoe in the process of ripening. Direct experiment also proves that "diastase" is required for the germination of seeds, which diastase can only be formed from some substance containing nitrogen; potatoes contain a very small proportion of such substances, and therefore can have but very little diastase. Here our facts end, but from these premises I would hazard the deduction that if we allow our seed potatoes to ripen, they acquire more starch than can be made available to the growing shoot; which excess naturally decays, and then infects and injures, or even destroys, the plant with which it is connected. A similar effect is produced in the human subject when more food is taken into the stomach than the gastric

juice is able properly to digest. The imperfectly converted aliment produces various kinds of inconvenience, and, if persevered in, derangement of the whole system, though the food itself in moderation may be perfectly wholesome.

It would be doing injustice to the theory before stated, if it were sent forth to the public without a brief notice of some of the objections which at once occur to those conversant with the subject. The first that I shall allude to is, that the management of seed potatoes during winter, the mode of planting, and more especially the nature of the season after planting, exercise a very decided influence in modifying or increasing the potatoe failure; which, at first sight, seems hardly reconcilable with the supposition that such failure is dependent on the degree of maturity of the seed potatoes when harvested. I at once admit that if seed potatoes are kept in too large a heap and allowed to ferment, or if kept so warm as to induce excessive growth during winter, or in any other way are so treated as to weaken their vitality, the sets will, many of them, fail, and others make weak and unhealthy shoots, very much resembling, and possibly identical with, curl. It must be borne in mind, however, that though I consider over-ripening of the seed to be the ordinary cause of curl, I by no means assert that it is the only one. I am well aware that deficient management will, especially if followed by long drought, produce failing crops, and whether such failure be due to curl or not, I can offer no opinion; but the great puzzle to potatoe growers has been that, with the most careful management, failures continually occur, and these failures may, I think, be traced to ripe sets. That the influence of season is great I should be the last man to deny, as in two instances where my potatoe crops were affected with curl, (distinctly traceable to having used ripe sets,) they continued to get worse so long as the drought lasted, but on the occurrence of heavy rains

they improved very much; and this is quite in keeping with my theory, as when once the plant has a stem and leaves whereby to elaborate nourishment from the atmosphere, and roots which purvey from below, a large supply of moisture will give it such an abundant flow of sap that the vitiated juices of the decaying set will both be very much diluted and the plant will derive sufficient vigor from external sources to outgrow a slight ailment; whereas in a drougthy season, the plant is much more dependent on the set, and this at such a time furnishes the poison in a concentrated form.

The next objection I shall notice is, that one of the best ways of getting rid of curl hitherto known, is to grow the potatoes intended for seed on a piece of old meadow or other land that has been long uncropped. This is easy of explanation. Fresh land contains a supply of food which has been accumulating for years, and accordingly produces a more luxuriant growth and later maturity. Every one must have remarked that in a dry season plants of all kinds are less fully developed, but ripen earlier. This is doubtless owing to the less liberal supply of nourishment which they receive; for even where the land is abundantly manured, plants cannot avail themselves of it without moisture. When a plant has attained a certain stage of growth, even though considerably below its ordinary developement, should its supply of food be stinted, either in consequence of drought, or of a scarcity of the necessary elements in the soil, it will at once proceed to form and mature its seed. This is readily observable in the case of weeds. The same species of grass which is common in our meadows will be frequently found growing by a roadside, or even on a gravel walk, and in dry weather will flower and bear seed, though so stunted and dwarfish as scarcely to be recognizable. This will occur considerably earlier in the season than the time of ripening of the same species of grass in an ordinary meadow, and again

the meadow-grown plant will ripen far before another of the same species grown by a ditch side or in other moist, rich soil, and this last will as much exceed the meadow plant in size and luxuriance as the one in the meadow did the one in the gravel walk. The *Poa annua* is a species of grass which may frequently be found in all the three situations above named. That potatoes are not exempt from this law of nature I have had abundant proof. On the occasion previously mentioned, where I planted potatoes on a piece of rich old turf, soaked for years with the drainage of a farm-yard, they never did ripen, but grew on through the whole autumn, and were as green and vigorous in November as they had been in July. At last a heavy fall of snow came, with a severe frost, and in forty-eight hours they were as black as if they had been burnt, but the tubers were still thoroughly unripe, and were the very worst on the table and made the best sets that I have ever possessed. In 1844 I had also a strong instance. In reclaiming an old lane some parts had to be lowered and some hollows to be filled up, and both being planted with potatoes at the same time, those planted where the old hollows had been, and which now had a considerable depth of fresh soil, grew considerably taller and ripened some weeks *later* than those on the ridges whence the soil had been taken; though even in these places considerable pains were taken to retain as much of the surface soil as possible; and as the ridges and depressions ran parallel to each other for forty or fifty yards together, the marked difference in the time of ripening caught the eye at once. I have also frequently observed that potatoes planted near hedgerow trees (especially ash) ripen earlier than the rest of the field. It thus appears, as well by the analogy of other plants as by direct observation of the potatoe itself, that a deficiency of nutriment produces early maturity, and *vice versa*. Fresh soil, it will at once be admitted, contains an

extra supply of food; potatoes, therefore, grown on such soil, will be in a growing state when those on old-going land will be quite ripe, and if harvested together the former will be unripe and make good sets. It is very probable, however, the more abundant supply of all the elements of nutrition to be found in fresh soil may have a considerable effect, and concur with the under-ripening of the seed in producing a healthy and vigorous plant.

## CHAPTER II.

### *A View of the different Theories entertained on the Potatoe Plague.*

THE article from Mr. Thompson, which forms a large part of the preceding chapter, has been given almost entirely as it was originally published, because it contains, I believe, the most rational theory that has yet been promulgated on the nature, cause, and cure of the Potatoe Plague. It is true that his argument does not extend so far as to cover the present appearances which the plague has assumed, but it leads us to expect results precisely similar to those which are now recognized with reference to it, and may be regarded as prophetic, if, indeed, the view he has taken, be not assigned to the true cause, namely, *a discovery of the causes producing the malady*. A remarkable feature in the history of potatoe cultivation is, that it has been free from a *variety* of diseases, though, as before remarked, it has been subject to disease from a very early period of its existence. The Curl and the Taint, which last is considered a modification of the other, are the only diseases of which any mention is made by writers on the subject, from its first introduction as a field crop to the present time. Now Mr. Thompson's article, though it is professedly on the curl in potatoes, looks forward to a development of this disease, assuming a malignant type, which would ultimate, as he has predicted, and exactly as we have



experienced in the present crisis of the potatoe crop. If his view be correct, and we believe it is, we need look no further for the cause of the disease, for it is evident to all, that the great difficulty in finding a remedy to stay the progress of this fearful calamity has been, that its true nature was not understood; but being understood, a remedy, simple, and universal is at hand. Before entering upon this part of the discussion, however, it will be necessary to give a view of other theories and opinions that are entertained, together with the experience and statements of cultivators in different parts of the country.

A writer of considerable eminence in the field of Agricultural literature, says:

“The first symptom of degeneracy of the plant in Scotland, appeared about 1780, when the distemper called the curl was first noticed in the crop; but it then occurred so rarely that very little notice was taken of it; the evil gradually and extensively increased, when, about the year 1784 or 1785, the whole crops of Lothian were seriously affected by it. A remedy, however, was accidentally discovered, by changing the seed from the high country; and this was and has been the only remedy for the disease of the curl to the present day. At this early period the seed procured from a high country had to be changed every three or four years, but it was found, as the cultivation of the plant increased, so did the disease, and eventually the whole seed had to be changed yearly, as it was found a new disease appeared in the fields — the seed only partially germinated — great blanks or failures took place — and many farmers lost almost their whole crops. This disease in the seed was called the wet and dry rot; and, in many instances, seed from all situations, high and low, has now also failed. These two kinds of disease which destroy germination have been variously accounted for. Some ascribe the cause to maggots and flies,

who feed upon and destroy the seed plants; but this is a consequence, and not a cause, for maggots and flies are only to be found on diseased or putrid vegetables; they riot and banquet on putrefaction; it is their natural food, and there they are only to be found. Plant, then, a sound potatoe in a good soil, and, properly treated, it will find its way to the surface, and produce a good crop in defiance of maggots and flies.

*The seeds of disease, then, must be in the constitution of the plant.*

In examining a diseased potatoe, which has blind eyes, and will not germinate, it is plain that there is canker on the skin, and plague spots all over it. This, if planted, will certainly be attacked by the maggots and flies; but the plant is in a state of decay or putrefaction—in fact a *caput mortuum*—and it properly belongs to the flies and maggots by right of inheritance. The great object to be attained, then, is to plant sound seed, and the maggots and flies will not relish it. It is generally allowed, and the idea has been long entertained, that it is quite impossible to raise *seed potatoes* in low situations or in a high temperature, without being affected with the curl; but at an altitude of four hundred feet it entirely disappears. In this there appears to be a very remarkable peculiarity in the nature and constitution of the plant; but in looking to its origin, general history, cultivation and general management in this country,—its success and failure,—I have been led to a far different conclusion. Indeed, from what I have already stated, it must clearly appear to every one, that there can be only one cause for the failure of the potatoe plant, to wit, *over-cultivation*.

The first practical experience of failure which I met with on my own farm, struck me most forcibly. In the year 1837, I had a small quantity of potatoes for seed, which I had received from high grounds. I thought them very fine, and

having selected the best for seed, I manured the ground heavily in the drill, with the richest and best dung on the farm, in order to have as many as possible for planting the succeeding year. The extent of the ground was about an acre, and I certainly obtained an excellent crop. But as I never planted a whole field in the same way without some variation by way of experiment, a few drills of similar seed were placed next to them, very moderately manured. At the time of taking up the crop, the plants were still green in the tops. The few drills already mentioned were pitted on the end of a pit not meant for seed, and the produce of the acre was pitted by themselves. Next season I planted the greater part of the produce of the acre in the usual way, and lost one third of the crop. I also planted the produce of the few drills in the ordinary way, and had a little curl, but not a single blank.

My view is that a heavy or over-grown crop of potatoes, in any soil or situation, will always yield bad seed potatoes; and that over-cultivation is the sole or chief cause of the degeneracy of the plant; and all my experience completely confirms me in this position.

I come now, says this writer, to the cure, or remedy of the disease, or the best means of procuring and raising good seed. I would recommend to select the best varieties, and raise from the apple; but, in the mean time, to have the best and soundest seed for present planting,—always, of course, avoiding the produce of a great crop, grown in any situation or soil. The land intended for seed should be ploughed deep in the autumn. The drills to be thirty inches wide, and manured moderately, with a mixture of earth, and if earth has not been previously mixed with the manure, a little may be drawn into the drills above the manure, and before planting the seed. The ground intended for seed should be planted with whole potatoes, and about fourteen inches apart,

or the potatoe cut into two pieces, and planted at ten inches, (both may be tried;) the plants to be placed near the surface, and never highly earthed up by the plough, as it is natural for the tubers of the plant to run upwards, and the more of them that may be exposed to the sun and air in ripening, will make so much better seed. They should be taken up rather green and unripe than otherwise, but approaching to a ripe state. They should be placed in pits, (in an airy situation,) of about two and a half feet at bottom; the pits may be made of tolerable length. They should have first a little earth thrown over them—say, half an inch—and then a good covering of straw, finishing with a few inches deep of earth, as it is the straw which will defend them from frost, and a few straw funnels at a short distance is all that is necessary.

In stating the cause of the potatoe rot, a correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, E. G. Buxton, states an experiment which he made in growing some potatoes in the cellar, in a dark place, and they were affected with rot, like those raised in the field. From this he infers that the disease is not caused by rust, heat, cutting the seed, &c., but that the cause is in the potatoe. Some person, commenting on this, attributes the cause to disease in the previous crop, which was not perceptible, and was transmitted to the new produce.

Several pamphlets on this subject have been published in Great Britain and France, the contents of which, and the views entertained by their compilers with regard to the causes and remedies for the malady, I shall now briefly state.

In the *Comptes rendus*,\* M. Payen states the result of his chemical investigations. He finds what he calls the dry matter, that is to say, all except the water, diminished in quantity to the extent of twelve per cent. The diseased part

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\* *Comptes rendus Hebdomadaires*, &c., Nos. 13 to 16. Paris, 1845.

is twice as heavy as the healthy, which he attributes to the presence of a parasite. The loss of starch amounts to twenty per cent. There is present an azotized matter, having the same composition as fungi. All the chemical phenomena point to the action of such parasites, and not to spontaneous fermentation. Messrs. Girardin and Bidard, on the other hand, deny the presence of parasites. They find no other indication of their presence than what occurs in all cases of fermentation. They regard the disease as the result of simple fermentation, induced by the unfavorable season. They recommended perfectly rotten potatoes to be crushed in tubs, to be thoroughly washed, by which means the foul odor is removed, and then, after draining, to be pressed into cakes, which may be dried in ovens after the bread is withdrawn, and given to cattle. M. Durand attributes the disease to atmospheric causes, favored by local circumstances. He knew it in former years, when potatoes were grown in damp places. He denies the statement that the stems were always affected before the tubers, and he states that dryness and darkness are certain safeguards for the crop. Three hundred Hectolities have been thus preserved for a month without change, and yet they had not been very carefully sorted. M. Gerard adverts to the admitted fact that the disease attacked the potatoes between the 10th and 15th of August. He is opposed to the idea that animal or vegetable parasitism is connected with it as a cause, and he ascribes the disease to the presence of a brown matter "which seems to glue the starch grains together, and to prevent their separation." He attributes its presence to unfavorable atmospheric causes, which caused the nutritive fluids to stagnate, and thus produced an alteration which ended in decay.

A Mr. Spooner has published a pamphlet which is chiefly addressed to the question of converting potatoes into starch.

He ascribes the disease to frost, which, however, did "not act directly on the tuber; but indirectly through the leaves."

Mr. Phillips has instituted a careful investigation of all the facts connected with the disease, and has collected some useful information. He is unable to find fungi, and ascribes the evil to too much moisture, the effect of long continued rains, which "stimulated the plant beyond its ability, and then overpowered it. The plant formed more pendulums, (*sic*) and tubers, than it could support, which being left to themselves, putrefied," &c. Near the end of this pamphlet is a statement, that if the potatoe fields had been divided by trenches into compartments, the author has *no doubt* that the present disease would have been warded off. Mr. Phillips does not seem to be aware that what are called lazybeds in Ireland, are made exactly upon his plan, and, unfortunately, they are very far from having proved any security against the disease. The fact, moreover, is, that the best drained land has been as much, or more attacked, than the worst.

Mr. Buckman regards fungi analogous to that which produces smut in barley, as concerned in the evil. He finds their seeds, (spores) sticking abundantly to the sides of the cells, and calls the species *Uredo tuberosum*. He does not, however, regard the *Uredo* as the basis and origin of the evil; he looks upon it as a mere effect attributable to the peculiar state of a late season. As remedies, he advocates a solution of chloride of lime, or chlorine gas; but he does not seem to have any personal experience of their advantage. He also mentions the following plan, adopted by Mr. Sclater, a large potatoe grower of Exeter, as effectually stopping the further ravages of the disease. Soak the tubers for an hour in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Then dry well and soak for another hour in a solution of three pounds common soda in seventy-five quarts of water. Finally, dry them well, and store them in a dry place. We are persuaded that

these plans, which have been so much advocated, all resolve themselves into one and only one process, which is, maintaining dryness.

The official circular of the Poor Law Commissioners, contains an extract from an official paper published in the United States, on the potatoe disease in 1843. It appears from this document that the evil was ascribed to *heavy rains* and *early snows*.

An able writer in the Gardener's Chronicle, G. S. Mackenzie, Bart., says: "I formerly suggested that an insect had caused the disease of the potatoe. There now seems to be some reason for believing that it has been injured by various causes, and that there is more than one disease at work. While examining a number of diseased tubers, in one (and one only) I found two small maggots luxuriating in the rotten matter. On mentioning this circumstance, I found that some other persons had observed the same thing. In many potatoes I noticed round holes and cavities connected with them, in which larvae had, no doubt, fed. But there was no appearance of disease, the wounds having dried up. In many cases the substance of the potatoe had been converted into matter of a corky consistence; in the greatest number the substance was a mass of wet rottenness.

I now give the opinion of Professor Liebig, published November 5. He says, "The researches I have undertaken upon the sound and diseased potatoes of the present year, have disclosed to me the remarkable fact, that they contain, in the sap, a considerable quantity of vegetable casein (cheese) precipitable by acids. This constituent I did not observe in my previous researches. It would then appear that from the influence of the weather, or generally speaking, from atmospheric causes, a part of the vegetable albumen which prevails in the potatoe, has become converted into vegetable casein. The great instability of this last substance is well known;

hence the facility with which the potatoe containing it undergoes putrefaction. Any injury to health from the use of these potatoes is out of the question, and nowhere in Germany has such an effect been observed. It may be of some use to call attention to the fact that diseased potatoes may easily and at little expense, be preserved for a length of time, and afterwards employed in various ways, by cutting them into slices about one quarter of an inch thick, and immersing them in water containing two to three per cent. of sulphuric acid. After twenty-four or thirty-six hours the liquor may be drawn off, and all remains of it washed away by steeping in successive portions of fresh water. Treated in this manner the potatoes are easily dried. The pieces are white and of little weight, and can be ground to flour and baked into bread along with the flour of wheat. I think it probable that the diseased potatoes, after being sliced and kept for some time in contact with weak sulphuric acid, so as to be penetrated by the acid, may be preserved in that state in pits.

An advocate of the theory that the disease is caused by fungus, gives the following statement:—“That this disease is occasioned by a fungus in the leaf, I have no doubt, and such I believe is the public opinion in general. I am equally well assured that the gangrene or mortification is a mere consequence of the fungus. If a certain predisposition in the potatoe plant, occasioned by an advanced state of the elements themselves, were alone necessary to give unbounded scope to this fungus, how, I would ask, has it happened, that this strange condition of atmosphere has never occurred before, since the introduction of the potatoe from South America — now, I believe, nearly two hundred years? Or, shall it be said that the disease is indeed new to Europe? On looking over the weather registries for the month of August, I find that S. W., W., and N. W. winds prevailed through



the whole month; and even extended into September, and this is, I should conceive, an extraordinary direction in regard to their continuity. Everybody has seen, according to the old phrase, "motes dancing in the sunbeams." Now, as to the sporules of various fungi, why may it not be possible for them to possess so little specific gravity as to be lighter than their own volume of air—to ascend thereby in common with mists—to be incorporated with clouds—to traverse thousands of miles in a few days, and to descend as propagandists wherever the winds choose to carry them, or for condensation to take place? In conclusion I beg to say that I would not attempt to repudiate the idea of predisposition altogether, but merely direct the attention of the public to facts probably equally important.

Whatever may be the origin of the fungus, says another writer, depend upon it, perseverance must be resorted to in order to get rid of it; if tubers are planted with a particle of it on them, and the season proves again congenial for its spread, it will again destroy the crop. As a proof of this I planted a few infected potatoes, without putting into practice the precaution I have used with my other potatoes, and the consequence is that the obnoxious pest made its appearance in its usual blotchings, while a quantity of others, which I had stored in perfectly dry charred articles, are growing away healthily; a quantity with foliage and stalks above a foot in height, clear from spot or blemish, looks at present as well as could be wished. Depend upon it, the recommendation to shake lime about the tubers previous to planting, is most essential to prevent the further spread of the fungi, let the latter originate in whatever form they may, and should be immediately put into practice. Supposing every tuber intended for next season's production to be individually dredged with lime, an active boy would dredge a large quantity in a day; the expense would be trifling, either for material or

labor ; for lime can be easily procured in any quarter ; for dredging, a box with holes is all that is required.

It appears to me, remarks another writer, that the disease primarily attacks the stem, and I think the view I take of the subject holds good in some cases, if not all. I maintain that it is a disease of the fluids ; the descending sap becomes poisoned by the generation of unwholesome gasses in the stem ; from the excessive moisture prevalent through this season, the proper exhalation of the plant has not been carried on ; thus we find that the stem undergoes decomposition, instead of gradual decay, and this deteriorates the descending sap, which, passing to the root, poisons, as it were, the tubers. My own potatoes, which were planted on new ground, on a very steep slope, are not in the least affected. Where they were grown on higher ground, the tops died early, and the tubers are as healthy as possible. Before the last rain I dug about a rood — both from the lower and the higher ground, and all were equally sound. A few rows remained, which I was prevented by the rain from digging up ; these I have since gathered, and they have shown symptoms of disease ; the tops were fine, but after the rain they were all matted together. During their growth I never saw tops have a more luxuriant appearance, clear and fresh, with nothing like specks on the leaves or stems. Another thing which leads me to consider the sap as poisoned, is the great rapidity with which the tubers decay. They appear healthy to all outward appearance ; still, in many cases, if they are kept several days before they are stored away, the specks are manifest ; first, of a dingy hue, then darker colored, and afterwards becoming soft and rotten. If this really is the case, I do not see of what use any of the methods as yet proposed can be. Had the leaves or stems of my potatoes showed any signs of specks, I would have pulled the stems out of the ground, leaving the tubers a while before I dug them up ; this would have

prevented any bad effect from a deteriorated sap. A proof might be obtained by comparing the analysis of an unsound potatoe with that of a sound one.

Mr. J. E. Teschemacher, who favors the theory of fungus, thus writes to the editor of the *New England Farmer* :

I hear, every day, of instances of parcels stored in cellars, apparently sound when put in, which are now totally worthless. Depend upon it, unless some remedy be found, it will hardly be worth while to plant potatoes another year.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, I will now succinctly state my opinions on this subject.

I think that salt, lime, and several compounds, will destroy the disease. I prefer salt, because, when mixed in the soil, it may get into the juices, and circulate through the whole plant. Lime, or lime water, would do the same to a certain extent, but it is far less soluble than salt.

The fungus I have seen, vegetates upon and thickens the sides of the cells of which the potatoe is composed, which cells contain the grains of starch. The starch is not injured until the sides of the cells, rotted by the fungus, burst — the worms or maggots breed, and the whole finally becomes a mass of putridity, with an offensive, fungus-like smell.

I saw in your last week's paper, several cases of the disease occurring where sea-weed had been used, and also near the sea-shore. These cases would seem to militate against the idea of salt being a cure. But they are very far from convincing me, for the following reasons: The salt atmosphere near the sea, may not have contained one-tenth enough salt to destroy the rot, or the prevailing winds there may not have spread the spray in sufficient quantity. And with respect to sea-weed, in a late London journal, there are analyses of four different kinds of sea-weed, performed by burning the weed and analyzing the ashes.

				Ashes.	Salt.
Laminaria saccharina	gave to 100 lbs.	about 10	lb.	3 lb.	
Fucus vesiculosus	" 100 "	"	"	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fucus serratus	" 100 "	"	"	26 "	10 "
Fucus crispus, or					
Chondria crispa	" 100 "	"	"	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

They varied also considerably in the other ingredients. Now, when this great difference exists in the quantity of salt in different sea-weeds just taken from the sea, and when it is considered that the sea-weed is often made into a compost, turned over and exposed to all kinds of weather, by which salt may be washed out, it must be obvious that no true judgment can be formed of its effects on the potatoe disease, unless the kind of sea-weed, and all the attendant circumstances, be taken into account. The spores of the fungus, in the cases alluded to, might have been, and most probably were, so numerous, that the salt thus adventitiously obtained, was not sufficient to destroy them.

In a paper transmitted to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, (alluded to in a former communication,) I recommended an analysis of sound potatoes, and a parallel one of those just contaminated by the rot; and this to be done, not in the usual way, by reducing to ashes, but by expressing the juices and analyzing *them*. This would show whether there was any difference in the ingredients that might be considered as offering favorable circumstances for fungus vegetation. The analysis by incineration should also be tried. For, if salt destroys the fungus, as my own eyes as well as those of others have seen, it is a fair presumption that if we can get a solution of salt into the juices of the plant, in any shape, that it will be unfavorable to the vegetation of the spores.

Until I see a number of experiments fairly tried with salt, lime, &c., and *they have failed*, I shall not be persuaded that the views I have taken of these as remedies for the potatoe

evil, are erroneous,—and should they prove of no value, I am quite ready to give them up and *try again*.

A. B. Allen, Editor of the American Agriculturalist thus sums up, in a few words, the whole subject. The disease is probably a fungus. The best remedies are salt, lime and charcoal. We recommend procuring new seedlings, and be very careful not to let them get mixed with old ones. Plant next spring without other manures than plaster, salt, lime, charcoal or ashes. A good sod, with the addition of the other materials, will be sufficiently rich to raise a large crop; and, depend upon it, if the seed be of a good variety, *and it escapes the rot*, the crop will be sweet, mealy, and highly nutritious—the best for animals as well as for man.

As the disease is more generally attributed to the attacks of fungi than to any other cause, a few remarks on the *cause of fungi*, will not be inappropriate to this inquiry, and I give them place here. A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet says—

Close observation will show, that all plants of the fungi tribe grow where there is a deficiency of alkalies. We never see mushrooms, toadstools, or any thing of the kind, grow on or near a heap of ashes or lime. But we almost invariably see them growing on or near a pile of stable dung, or any thing yielding a large proportion of carbonic acid. The cause of this is easily demonstrated by chemistry. A chemical analysis of plants of the fungi tribe, will show that they contain an extremely small proportion of alkali, far smaller than any other class of vegetables. The fact is of the highest importance to farmers; by its aid they can always tell when their soils need alkaline substances to make them more productive, without going to the trouble and expense of a chemical analysis of the soil for that purpose. Upon whatever spot of ground the fungi make their appearance, *there is a want of alkali*, and no time should be lost in supplying it, if we would raise profitable crops; for such crops as wheat,

corn, oats, hay, potatoes, &c., will not grow well there, even if they are supplied with the very best stable manure. They need ashes, lime, &c., in such places, *and they cannot do without them.*

The fungi being composed principally of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, feed upon carbonic acid and water chiefly, and consequently if lime or potash be added to the soil where they grow, and the carbonic acid be thereby changed into a salt, the fungi have nothing to feed upon, and therefore die, for they cannot feed upon a salt.

When the potatoe crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, particularly potash, and the carbonic acid in it is in the form of a carbonate, the fungi have nothing to feed on, and do not attack the potatoe. On the other hand, when there is *not* sufficient alkali given to the potatoe crop to cause the carbonic acid to form a salt by union with such alkali, then the carbonic acid in the potatoe is in its own form of carbonic acid, and as such the sickly root offers the proper food to the fungi, and it avails itself of it; unfortunately for doing so, it brings down upon itself the charge of being the cause of the potatoe disease.\*

The same is the case with other plants. If they lack alkali to form a salt in connection with the carbonic acid they receive, the superabundant carbonic acid will give nutrition to the seeds of fungi, and they will sprout and grow. We see this effect produced in wheat in the case of mildew, rust, or blight, and also smut in the same plant, the ergit in rye, the "devil's snuff-box" in corn, the mildew in oats, buckwheat

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\*Some of the practical chemists of this city, with their balances, tests, &c., might do the agricultural community a great service in connection with this matter, by analyzing sound potatoes, and giving their constituents; and then analyzing the rotten potatoes, and giving their constituents also. The public might then compare them, and see what was wanted, and supply it.

and the grasses, and the mossy growth on the bark of fruit and other trees. This is demonstrated by the fact, that if we apply strong alkalies in sufficient quantities to any of these plants, before they are attacked by the fungi, *they will not be attacked*; and if we supply them after they are attacked, *they will soon be freed from them*. It is to this purpose that our most successful farmers and fruit raisers apply salt and lime to protect wheat from rust, mildew or blight, and smut, and put ashes and lime upon corn to protect it from the "snuff-box," and sow ashes on potatoes to save them from the rot, and wash fruit trees with whale oil, soap or other alkaline substances, to restore them to health. These alkaline substances, too, by uniting with the carbonic acid, prevent the commencement of decay. This commencement in all carboniferous substances, is called, in chemistry, the saccharine fermentation, the product of which is a sweet substance, which gives food to flies, bugs, &c., and which flies and bugs are also charged by other scientific gentlemen, with being the cause of the potatoe rot, and other diseases of plants. The Hessian fly, in my opinion, finds nothing suited to its palate in a healthy stalk of wheat, or one that has enough alkali, and therefore does not attack it; but in a sickly plant, or one with a deficiency of alkali, she finds the sweet substance upon which she feeds, and there lays her eggs; which eggs, in the course of time, hatch and produce worms, and if the plant is in such a condition as to furnish food for these worms, they will still remain there; but a healthy plant will not furnish that food,—the same in regard to the wheat worm, muck worm, and all other worms that attack plants. I am led to this conclusion by numerous observations and some experiments. I have found that where there was a proper quantity of alkaline substances, plants were not injured by worms, bugs, or flies, in any other way than by being eaten up by them. And, indeed, they are not so apt to be

eaten when they have a sufficiency of alkalies, for by their aid they form carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, silicate of potash, &c., and make their stalks and leaves so hard and strong as to be almost impenetrable to the attacks of many insects that infest them. And their juices are so insipid that they are not so well relished by such insects.



## CHAPTER III.

### *Causes of the Disease, and Remedies Stated.*

I HAVE now given, as fully as my limits would permit, the most important particulars concerning the history, cultivation, and diseases of the potatoe. I have given the various theories that are entertained respecting the prevailing disease, and come now to state what I consider to be the causes of the malady that threatens a total destruction of the potatoe crop of the world, and the appropriate and simple remedies that will be found efficacious in staying its further progress in the crop of 1846, and preventing it for future time.

The prevailing theories on the subject may be recapitulated as follows :—

1. Atmospheric influences.
2. Effects of manure.
3. Wet weather.
4. Dry weather.
5. Excessive heat and cold.
6. Deterioration of the plant.
7. Parasitical influences.
8. Attack of the mould.
9. Over cultivation.
10. Over ripening.

It must be evident even to the most superficial observer, that a cause must be found that is universal in its effects, because the disease has spread throughout the world, regardless

of climate, soils or manures ; warm or cold latitudes ; in hot, dry, wet, and cold seasons ; under every possible feature of cultivation, and in every condition of the crop, as managed by all sorts of farmers, throughout the whole of this country and all the countries of Europe. These facts remembered we must discard the idea that atmospheric influences would produce the disease ; manures and soils could not produce it ; excessive heat or cold could not affect the crop so universally. The disease has been steadily increasing for years in defiance of all the conditions that these various theories would establish as governing the malady. They are partial in their operation, and must, therefore, be rejected as insufficient. The cause of rot, says an intelligent writer, cannot be in the soil, since we find healthy and diseased potatoes growing beside each other ; that is to say, on soils of the same constitution we sometimes find the rot in alternate plants, or in whole rows. It cannot be attributed to the atmosphere, as all plants and roots are equally surrounded by it ;—nor can the cause be in the manure, as all the tubers receive the same kind, and nearly the same quantity. It must, therefore, be attributed *to the potatoe itself*.

We have, then, to consider the most popular theory, which ascribes the disease to the influence of the growth of fungi. This position is the one taken by the principal vegetable physiologists of Great Britain and this country, and most of the directions published in the agricultural papers are made with reference to this fact. That this is not the true cause of the disease, is, I think, made sufficiently clear by the concluding paragraphs of the last chapter. That evidences of the appearance of fungi have been discovered, and are discoverable in all diseased potatoes, I do not deny, but I assert that they are a consequence of disease and not the cause. Liebig says in his *Chemistry of Agriculture* — “The microscopical examination of vegetable and animal matter, in the

act of fermentation or putrefaction, has lately given rise to the opinion that these actions themselves, and the changes suffered by the bodies subjected to them, are produced in consequence of the developement of fungi, or of microscopical animals, the germs, or eggs of which are supposed to be diffused every where, in a manner inappreciable to our senses; they are supposed to be developed when they meet with a medium fitted to give them nourishment.

“It is certain that sponges and fungi, growing in places from which light is excluded, follow laws of nutrition different from those governing green plants; and it cannot be doubted that their nourishment is derived from putrefying bodies, or from the products of their putrefaction, which pass directly into this kind of plants, and obtain an organized form by the vital powers residing within them. During their growth they constantly emit carbonic acid, increasing in weight at the same time, while all other plants, under similar circumstances, would decrease in weight. Hence it is possible, and indeed probable, that fungi may have the power of growing in fermenting and putrefying substances, in as far as the products arising from the putrefaction are adapted for their nourishment.”

The truth with regard to the appearance of fungi in potatoes is, then, simply this:—The disease *exists in the potatoe*; putrefaction takes place, and these germs or eggs which Liebig supposes to be every where, find in the diseased potatoe their proper nourishment, and hence they begin to grow. If, as is asserted, the germs of fungus are diffused every where, why do they not affect all other crops, in a similar manner? Simply because other crops are not diseased. But over-ripe vegetables, fruit, and decaying or putrefying vegetable substances are affected in a similar degree, because they are putrefying: they are not putrefying because of the fungus.

But, admitting for a moment that the presence of *fungi* is

the cause of rot, a certain and immediate remedy is at hand; for, "when the potatoe crop has been furnished with sufficient alkali, the fungi have nothing to feed on, and do not attack the potatoe;" and further, "if we apply strong alkalies in sufficient quantities to any plants liable to attack from mildew, rust, blight, &c., (which are various developements of fungi,) before they are attacked, *they will not be attacked*, and if we supply them after they are attacked, *they will soon be freed from them*." Now alkalies have been applied in considerable quantities to potatoes, and while growing they have not been attacked by the rot, but after gathering and harvesting disease has appeared and destroyed them, showing conclusively that fungi is not the cause, but that a deeper one must be sought and a more radical remedy applied.

What, then, are the causes of this extensive evil? I state them thus:—

OVER RIPENING,  
OVER CULTIVATION,  
DETERIORATION OF SEED.

To which might be added,

CARELESSNESS IN SELECTING SEED.

In this last particular great losses have been sustained by farmers, not only in the potatoe crop, but in every crop that is cultivated. And this disaster to potatoes may, as its cause is discovered, eventually prove a blessing, by showing the prime importance of selecting good seed. It is surprising that farmers will obey almost every law that must be observed in good cultivation, and yet neglect to supply themselves with seed, properly saved and cured. It admits of demonstration that much of the losses arising yearly in the various crops of our agriculture, are traceable directly to the want of good and pure seed. Of what use, I would ask, is thorough cultivation, plowing, hoeing, pulverizing and manuring, if the grand object for which all this labor is expended

is not promoted? and how can it be accomplished without good seed? Cultivators have practised as though that was a matter of no importance, and yet, it would seem, every year's experience would teach them better; for, do they not see, every season, how much quicker sales and better prices farmers receive for good products than for those which are inferior? and yet they say, it is their neighbors' luck, when it is clearly the result of judicious foresight.

A false economy prevails on this subject. Many farmers look for seeds of the lowest price. This is wrong. The best and purest seeds are always the cheapest, and in exercising a proper economy, they ought to select seeds that are known to be pure, healthy and strong, without regard to the price, provided it is within reasonable limits.

There is a great advantage in pursuing the right course in regard to this matter. An increased product of one half bushel on an acre in the average yield of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., will make in the aggregate a vast amount, and yet by using seeds that are carefully selected for their purity, healthiness and strength, how much more than an average increase of one half bushel per acre can be realized? In some cases from one to ten bushels, and even a greater increase can be obtained by attending to the selection of seeds.

It will be found on inquiry that those farmers who are the most successful in producing large crops, spare neither time, labor nor expense, in selecting their seed. Difference of soil, situation, manures, and previous condition of the land, are to be considered; but it will appear that the quality of seed sown has influenced the quantity of the crop as much, if not more, than any other circumstance.

But it is not the increased quantity of a crop that is the only advantage gained in using selected seed. Another advantage is, the superior quality of the crop, and this alone, allowing that the average yield was the same in using *good*

and *bad* seed, is a sufficient inducement to be very particular in the selection. It has not escaped the observation of the most careless purchaser of agricultural produce, or the experience of producers, that there is a vast difference in the market value of crops of the same variety. Whence does this difference arise? One crop is raised on a congenial soil, with congenial food, and with better cultivation than another had, but after all, it will be found that the quality of seed used, influenced the value of the crop as much as any other consideration. Take the article of potatoes. Some varieties sell, in ordinary seasons, at retail, in Boston Market, for one dollar per bushel, while the main stock is offered at thirty to forty cents per bushel. The first are mealy, almost every potatoe good, and nearly equal to wheat bread, while the others are close, soggy, cloggy, half-decayed things.

“Potatoes, which not fit to dig,  
Would turn the stomach of a pig.”

Which are most profitable for farmers and consumers? What is observed of potatoes is equally true of every other kind of marketable produce.

Perhaps in no part of the duties of the farmer has there been so much neglect as in selecting and saving potatoes for seed. Any potatoes have been considered good enough for that purpose, and any mode of preserving or keeping them has been adopted. Now, to this one fact, we trace a portion of the evil that has visited us in the potatoe crop. A greater mistake never was committed. To build a house with unburnt bricks were wisdom compared with it.

By improper management in taking up the potatoe, tubers of the finest quality are easily spoiled; and, on the contrary, by judicious treatment, even such as are watery may be considerably improved. It is of the highest consequence that light as well as frost should be guarded against; for light renders the

tubers unwholesome, and that, in proportion to its intensity and the length of time the tubers are exposed to its influence.

The stems, and in fact all parts of the potatoe plant above ground, are more or less poisonous. Tubers are occasionally formed along the stem, but they are, as we all know, green and bad. This is entirely owing to their exposure to light; for had the stems been laid in the earth, so as to have covered such stem-tubers from the commencement of their growth, they would have been just as good as tubers of the underground formation. Potatoes, even in their dirty state, as taken up, will be considerably altered in color, both externally and internally, and proportionably impaired in quality, by a few days' exposure to light, in clear weather, although they may not be exposed to the sun's direct rays; but the effect must be greater when the surface is washed and deprived of the partial shade afforded by the particles of soil.

The time was when potatoes were in many instances spread out in the sun, in order to dry them before storing in the earth. No practice could be worse, for the reasons above stated; and, moreover, the object in view, that of rendering them ultimately drier and better in quality, was not attained. On the contrary, although deprived of a portion of their moisture in the first instance, yet this only left room for the absorption of moisture contaminated with gasses, generated in the place where they were stored.

From this I would have it inferred that potatoes should never be cleansed or washed before they are stored; they should be dried with the dirt remaining upon them, as they were taken from the ground, but with the least possible exposure to light. Potatoes for seed may remain so until it is time to plant them; those intended for cooking may be taken out and dried several days before they are wanted for use. A writer in the *Revue Horticole*, a French agricultural publication, is aware of this fact. He says: "In unfavorable

seasons potatoes are always found to be watery and without flavor, although cooked with the greatest care. In this case the mode of effecting an amelioration is easy; it consists in placing them near a stove or oven, for about a week previously to their being used; at the end of that time they will be found mealy and of good flavor." Objects of vast importance are sometimes attained by very simple means; and that to which the foregoing remarks apply, is by no means underserving consideration. At a meeting of farmers in Scotland, they gave clearly the results of their varied experience, and one fact all the speakers seemed to agree in, which was, that potatoes left in the ground, where they grew, always produced a healthy crop. Many farmers confirm this. One farmer says he has followed this same plan forty years with uniform success; the potatoes were always fresh and well tasted, and as seed, they never failed. Here is the simplest of all plans for saving seed, for a little extra earth will secure them from frost. It is stated by some that extra earth in saving potatoes is unnecessary. If they are in a dry soil, and completely covered by it, they will not be injured by the most severe frost—that is, supposing they are to remain in the soil until they are completely thawed again. Hundreds of potatoes are left in the ground all the winter, many of them not more than an inch deep, and yet when they are turned up in the spring, they are as sound as if they had been kept in a cellar.

It has been thought that the sprouting of potatoes in cellars must have some effect on the healthy developement of the future plant, and it would seem that there is some reason for this idea, "as in the town of Ballina (Ireland) *where the rot has never appeared*, I have been told that all farmers, from the richest to the poorest, take especial care to select those potatoes which have never sprouted in cellars, and to plant them as quick as possible. It is said, however, that



the crops there are beginning to fail, owing to the practice of planting year after year on the same soil. They do not rot but get smaller in size. An alkali of a very deleterious nature (*Solanin*) is found in the sprouts of potatoes which shoot in cellars, while not a trace of it is found in sprouts grown in soil. How far this tends to injure the tuber is not ascertained, but it is highly probable that such a tendency is induced. It is not probable that the degeneration of the tuber in one year immediately induced rot,—by neglect, transformations have been going on for years, which have ultimately led to it. Experiments might easily be instituted to show how far shoots produced in cellars affect the crop, and it is certainly worth ascertaining.

OVER-CULTIVATION. What has been said on this subject in the foregoing pages should be re-perused with care and especial attention, as this is one of the main causes that has produced the great evil. It may be asked, indeed it will be asked, “If rot arises from this, and the other causes you have named, why has not the evil appeared before, and why is it so universal now?” I answer, that while the crop was produced by manures that are not highly stimulating, on land that did not contain a superabundance of nutritive matter, and while the quantity produced per acre was moderate, the disease was not developed; that in the interior, away from cities and large towns, there was no trouble with the crop for a great number of years; that in the immediate vicinity of cities where manure is abundant, and the land highly fed, the disease made its appearance in a very early stage of the cultivation of the crop, and its progress was only stayed by yearly importations of seed from back countries; that the disease has been steadily increasing for years, and it is not a new disease, but has progressively increased wherever the crop is cultivated; that the manner of saving and preparing seed, growing crops, manuring and cultivation is, and has

been, very nearly the same, in all the countries where the potatoe is grown, and, consequently, all the causes which produce the disease, have been simultaneously in operation, everywhere. That the disease is not an epidemic, we know, because sound and unsound potatoes are grown upon the same field. I say that the causes of the disease lie where I have placed them, because in almost every instance where the treatment of the crop has been based upon this theory, there has been no rot. There are, of course, exceptions to all general rules, and exceptions may be named to this, but the great fact remains true, and it will be a demonstrated truth next year, by all who are careful in selecting land and preparing their seed potatoes.

Now I lay it down as an incontrovertible fact that potatoe sets from a highly cultivated field, and from a large crop, are not proper for seed, and that sets from such a crop will inevitably give a diseased product; it may not be visible the first year, or the second; but the tuber is diseased, and the disease will out. I do not say that farmers should not strive for large crops, but merely that sets should not be taken from them. I cannot precisely state the law governing this fact, but it has been remarked by Professor Morren that the potatoe is not a root — only a branch; and if the Professor is correct, then an easy solution for it is at hand. The plant, by over-production, has exhausted its vital energies. And this would seem to be the true reason why sets from such a crop are not proper for seed.

OVER-RIPENING. Another cause to which I ascribe the rot, is the planting of over-ripened sets. I believe it will not be contended for a moment that *over-ripened* sets have not generally been planted, neither will it be asserted that the produce from sets *not* over-ripened have been, to any general extent, affected by the disease. In some cases they have; but, then, it will be traceable to pre-existing disease, arising

from the same causes in previous years. There is no question that the vital energies of a plant, if excited beyond a given point, are injured in their organization, and rendered unfit for the purposes of reproduction. I speak now of those plants which are reproduced by cuttings, layers, and tuberous appendages growing from them. Florists who, by the nature of their business, are obliged to watch the nature of all plants propagated by these means, understand the operation of this principle, and the individuals they propagate from are generally selected with greatest care. The rules which apply to other root crops, will not and cannot apply to potatoes, because other root crops are reproduced by seed, and cannot be produced by cuttings, sets, or tubers. The potatoe set is part of the plant; it is forced from its parent stem to perform the unnatural office of perpetuating its kind. Now, this fact borne in mind, it will be seen that the causes which I have named as producing disease, are the most obvious, as well as the most natural ones, and it is the simplicity of the thing alone which has prevented the deeply learned and scientific from making the discovery before. They have undoubtedly made observations on these causes and understand fully the operation of them, but as they were simple and evident, have passed them by as of no immediate consequence.

The same thing may be remarked with regard to progress in morals, religion, and any of the sciences. Professors in these branches of knowledge, have not distinguished themselves, by any wonderful additions to their subject; they only adopt, apply, and illustrate *known* truths. New discoveries they make not; they are things unknown; they search for them, indeed, but look for profound and mysterious laws, forgetting that all the truths in the arcana of nature, are so simple that a child can understand them. This rule of thought and action has prevented progress from the earliest ages to the present time, and a modern professor will be as

likely to sneer at my simple theory and remedies as was Naaman, the Syrian, when told by the prophet to wash seven times in Jordan, and he should be healed. The proud official turned away in anger and scorn, but a serving girl followed after him, and asked, in the language of simple common sense, and according to the strict rules of analogy: "My lord! if the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it?" The multitude misconceive the operations of nature: they are continually looking for great things, and let opportunities slip that would induct them into a more intimate knowledge of the ways of Providence. Putting water upon fire is a simple remedy, but it is efficacious. "Cease to do evil; learn to do well," is a simple remedy to amend a bad life and bad habits, but it is abundantly able to transform a spirit of darkness to assimilation with the purity of angels. It is by looking for simple causes that the greatest results are obtained.

DETERIORATION OF SEED. All the causes we have named would naturally tend to the deterioration of potatoe sets, and it is not at all surprising that most of the seeds of varieties now in use, have become so weak and disorganized as to produce diseased tubers, and so furnish food for fungi, and an excuse for ascribing the general decay to all the other causes that have been assigned. Mr. Knight, the first President of the London Horticultural Society, and one of the greatest men of his time, limited the duration of varieties in a state of perfection to from fourteen to twenty years, and remarked that the experience of most farmers would witness for him that no variety, then in cultivation, and esteemed a good sort, could be traced back more than twelve years. On the other hand, it has been stated, and individual experience has proved, that with care, varieties have preserved their original vigor for nearly half a century. This last is no doubt the truth with regard to varieties, if proper care has been

observed in managing the seed or tubers from them ; but the remark of Mr. Knight will hold generally correct in view of the very extensive and deplorable mismanagement that has prevailed in saving sets for replanting.

Now, having stated the causes of the potatoe plague, rot, or taint, the remedies to be applied are easily understood and within the reach of all. Sets from this year's crop, that have escaped change, may be carefully selected, and though they may be affected by previous mismanagement, the disease will not prevail so extensively in the new crop as it did last year ; by cultivating expressly for seed, storing and saving them, as recommended in this book, another year will witness a great falling off in the disease, and, eventually it will disappear, as none but healthy sprouts being planted, disease cannot be propagated.

On the subject of planting potatoes, the following remarks by Mr. T. Smith may be appropriately inserted in this place. "From the experience I have had in the cultivation of the potatoe, I have come to the conclusion that the taint, or dry rot, owes its origin entirely to an injudicious method of planting the seed ;\* and after mature consideration, I have adopted a system of planting, which I have practised for twenty years, with such success as never once to have had an instance of dry rot among my potatoe crops during that time, although they were sometimes growing in direct contiguity to other potatoes, which, from being planted in a different manner, were laboring under the effects of disease. It shall now be my endeavor, in as simple and as concise a manner as possible, to lay this system before my readers, convinced that

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\* Much difficulty has doubtless arisen from this source, but it is vain to ascribe the rot entirely to it. The suggestion is, however worth attending to, as improvements in planting, as well as in selecting seeds, must be advantageous.

they will find it in practice a most effectual remedy for the disease in question. The chief cause of this disease I conceive to be the prevalent error in planting the potatoe, of placing the seed in a quantity of dung laid in the middle of the drill. Any one who knows any thing of the qualities of dung, knows that it is of itself incapable of promoting vegetation, or sustaining vegetable life, until decomposed, and incorporated with a portion of earthy soil, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that disease and failures in the potatoe crop are so prevalent. The wonder is, that while such a system of planting is persevered in, any of these crops should succeed at all under such treatment; and, indeed, this is only to be accounted for by the small quantity and inferior quality of the dung applied, which is generally found mixed with great quantities of half-rotten straw and other extraneous substances, and were it not that the fresh earth is laid immediately on the top of the dung after the seed is planted, the failure of crops would be to a much greater extent; of this I have no doubt. The ground too, if in a very impoverished state, may, by speedily digesting and drying up the dung, prevent, to a great extent, a total failure of the crop, although the seed were planted thus injudiciously in the midst of the dung; for it will be observed that in such ground the rot is not so destructive as in rich deep soils. The first and great point, therefore, in setting the potatoe, is to have the manure properly commingled with the soil before introducing the seed, the plan I adopt in planting, briefly as follows: In preparing a parcel of ground for the reception of the potatoe seed, I proceed to have the manure spread regularly over the surface, and evenly dug in. I then either drill the ground, after the manner of gardeners in sowing peas, and plant the potatoes in the drill, or plant them with a dibble, without drilling, about two or three inches below the surface, the dibble being formed with a broad point, so as to insure the

potatoe having no open space left beneath it, when dropped into the hole. For large fields which cannot well be dug or planted in this manner I would recommend that the ground be prepared and the dung spread exactly as for oats or barley. Then have the ground drilled, and in planting place the seed potatoe in the clear soil, on the back of the half drill, formed by the return of the plough, which half drill should be made larger than ordinary, to bring the seed as near to the centre of the drill as possible, so as to afford it every advantage of the fresh soil to vegetate in. In this way, the fructifying earth, in which the seed is embedded, will secure its healthful vegetation, and as it progresses in its growth, and so soon as it throws out roots, it will reap the full benefit of the manure contained in the surrounding soil. It is of the utmost importance to have the seed planted, so as it may have the earth both below and above it when put in; for in keeping the seed free from the dung, I apprehend, lies the whole secret, which should be particularly attended to."

## APPENDIX.

### TABLE

Of the number of sets of potatoes, and total weight of the same, required for planting an acre at the following distances; each set containing a single eye and weighing half an ounce; the distance between the sets in the rows being nine inches.

	No of sets per acre	Weight of sets per acre	
		cwt.	lbs.
Rows 18 in. apart	38.720	10	90
“ 19 “ “	36.682	10	26
“ 20 “ “	34.848	9	81
“ 21 “ “	33.188	9	29
“ 22 “ “	31.680	8	94
“ 23 “ “	30.302	8	50
“ 24 “ “	29.040	8	11
“ 25 “ “	27.874	7	87
“ 26 “ “	26.806	7	53
“ 27 “ “	25.813	7	22
“ 28 “ “	24.891	6	105
“ 29 “ “	24.033	6	79
“ 30 “ “	23.232	6	54

On poor soil, eighteen inches between the rows may be considered a proper distance, as may likewise be the case



with early weak-stemmed varieties on any soil. And according to the vigor of the stems, richness and depth of soil, the distance may be increased to thirty inches, which is wide enough for the strongest growers, even on rich soil.

It is to be remarked that in some varieties the eyes are not abundant. With regard to such the above number of sets will not be obtained from the corresponding weights; but in general it will be practicable, provided sound eyed tubers can be employed.—*Robert Thompson.*

## ON PLANTING CUT AND UNCUT POTATOES FOR SEED.

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AN important point which potatoe growers have taken for experiment is the difference in produce where whole tubers and cut sets are employed. There is a great difference of opinion on this subject.

A good many farmers are in favor of using whole tubers. One cultivator says: "I always use *whole* potatoes, which *insures* a tolerable crop in all seasons, preventing *dry* rot in hot weather, and *rottenness in wet* weather, which cut potatoes are so liable to." A *Leicestershire farmer* says, that after many years experience he has discontinued planting cut sets, and substitutes whole tubers, selecting small ones, but not the smallest; he adds, that adopting this rule, he has had an excellent crop this year, and the tubers are extraordinarily large. A farmer near Birmingham finds his cut sets a total failure, and another gives a decided preference for whole potatoes, the poor people having lost almost all their cut sets, while their whole potatoes stood the long drought.

[From the Genessee Farmer ]

MR. TUCKER, — I planted last spring, three acres of potatoes. One half of the ground was ploughed in the fall of

1837, and the other in the spring of 1838 — the whole a clover pasture in 1837. The part ploughed in the spring had sixty large wagon loads of straw from the barn yard put on and turned well under the sod — that part ploughed in the fall was well harrowed and cultivated and then furrowed shallow, and the seed dropped in drills, and fifteen loads of straw and sheep manure, taken from the sheep sheds, put in the hills over the potatoes. This piece was decidedly better than the first mentioned. The ground was naturally moist, and the excessive rains of the springs washed and drowned the seed very bad, so as to destroy more than a half acre, on part of which I planted on the 4th of July early white beans, from which I harvested three bushels of sound beans. Yet notwithstanding the bad season and rains, I harvested seven hundred and fifty-five bushels of potatoes, mostly pink eyes, the remainder a flesh colored (not the Sardinia,) which I call long keepers, from their being a better potatoe for summer's use than the pink eye. But the object of this communication is to give you the result of my experiment in 1838, on the quantity of seed required.

Row.	In each hill.	Yield.	Qual.
1 planted	1 whole large pink eye	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	8
2	2 middle size	42	10
3	1 do.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
4	2 halves	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
5	1 do.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
6	2 quarters	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
7	1 do.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	1
8	1 very small	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
9	2 do.	41	6
10 large potatoes cut in $\frac{1}{8}$ and drilled		39	7

10\*

The above yield was obtained from rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rods long and 3 feet between the hills each way (measured, not guessed at.) The quality numbered according to size, No. 7, decidedly the best, and No. 2 had but few large enough to cook.

I have for seven years assorted my potatoes at the time of digging, and fed the small ones to my hogs, and then in the spring I again select a few bushels of the largest, and best-shaped ones, and plant by themselves and save my seed for the next year from the product of those selected, and in no event planting a potatoe that the women had left as too small to cook. The above, I think, will sufficiently account for the good yield and quality of No. 8. I do not believe, with Solon Robinson, that whole potatoes are better than cut ones. If any person would give me the seed if I would plant whole pink eye potatoes, I would not take it, preferring to use a half one of my own raising. I have just received an order for 40 bushels of pink eye potatoes for seed, from a gentleman in this county, to whom I sold the same quantity last spring, in which he says, "the potatoes I had of you last spring, were planted according to your direction on four acres of ground, and I have harvested over 1200 bushels the finest I ever saw, and I prefer purchasing seed of you to planting those raised on my own ground." By persevering in the above practice of saving seed we have increased the size of our pink eye potatoes one third, and the yield has nearly doubled.

I remain, yours, &c.,

S. PORTER RHODES.

Skaneateles, Feb. 18, 1839

[From the Maine Farmer.]

MR. HOLMIS, — Sir, I propose giving the result of experiments which I made the past season on seeding the potatoes.

Perhaps your readers remember I last spring promised to make such experiments and communicate the results to the Farmer.

I carefully selected a piece of ground of even soil, consisting of 16 rows of 20 hills each. I manured it in the hill as evenly as possible. I then weighed the seed and planted eight rows, commencing on one side, each row with different seed, in the order observed in the tables below. I then planted the eight remaining rows, commencing on the other side in the same order, so that if my experiment ground were better on one side than it were on the other I should be likely, from a combined experiment, to obtain a fair result.

I shall give the results of the experiments separately, that your readers may see there exists a similarity in them.

I dug, counted, and weighed separately, the product of each row, and after deducting the weight of the seed, as was very important in order to arrive at a correct conclusion, as the weight of the seed varied from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $19\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. I found the result exactly as follows.

#### FIRST EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends,	54	274
Middles,	$49\frac{3}{4}$	316
Buts,	58	317
Large whole,	$67\frac{1}{4}$	286
Small whole,	$62\frac{1}{3}$	241
Cut longintudinally	57	234
Double seed,	56	329
Drills,	$61\frac{1}{2}$	310

## SECOND EXPERIMENT.

	Weight.	No. per 60 lbs.
Seed ends,	55	282
Middles,	$51\frac{3}{4}$	318
Buts,	55	339
Large whole,	$55\frac{1}{4}$	275
Small whole,	$49\frac{1}{2}$	287
Cut longitudinally,	61	274
Double seed,	51	340
Drills,	$91\frac{1}{2}$	324

## COMBINED RESULTS.

Seed ends,	109	278
Middles,	$101\frac{1}{2}$	317
Buts,	113	328
Large whole,	$122\frac{1}{2}$	280
Small whole,	112	264
Cut longitudinally,	118	254
Double seed,	107	334
Drills,	124	317

If your readers feel the interest in following out these experiments and reducing them to practice which I felt in making them they will do it.

[From the Albany Cultivator]

There is hardly any crop about the management of which a greater diversity of opinions exists than this — whether we regard soil, seed, or mode of planting and culture. The British Board of Agriculture, with a view to ascertain the best mode of managing the potatoe crop, addressed a number of

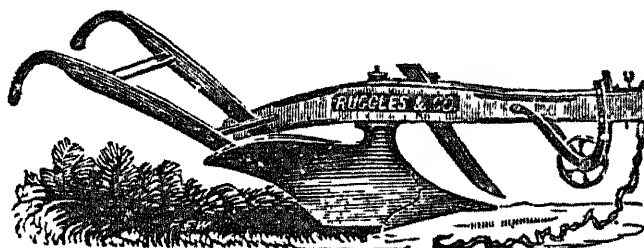
queries to the principal farmers in the kingdom, calculated to elicit the facts necessary to determine this point. The circular and the answers were published in a large quarto volume, together with the report of the committee charged with the arrangement and publication of the facts. The statements are so variant, that the committee were unable to recommend any particular practice, as that which was most successful in one case, proved defective in other cases. The only important fact settled by the inquiry was, that potatoes differ very materially, in some cases fifty per cent., in their nutritive properties, a consideration as material for the stall as for the table. Since the date of that publication, however, very nice experiments have been made in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, and by Mr. Knight, and also in the United States. From these we draw the following conclusions:

1. That in this latitude the potatoe is better, both as to produce and flavor, when grown on a moist and cool, than when grown on a warm and dry soil — better on a moderately loose and friable, than on a hard and compact soil.
2. That they do better on a grass lay than on stubble — and better with a long or unfermented manure, than with short muck.
3. That medium sized whole tubers give a better crop than sets of very large tubers.
4. That drills or rows should be adapted to the growth of the tops, and the condition of the soil — the small growing tops nearer, and those having larger tops farther apart — so that the sun may not be excluded from the intervals; and where the soil is stiff, or the sod tough, hills are considered preferable to drills.
5. That if the ground be well prepared, and the seed well covered, they are not benefited by heavy earthing; and that plowing among them, or earthing them, after they come in bloom, is prejudicial.

6. That the kinds best for the table, are also best for farm stock, containing a larger portion of nutriment than inferior kinds.

While upon this subject, we will mention that our friend, Capt. Joab Centre, who some time ago left plowing of the deep for plowing of the glebe, has invented a potatoe plow, which is said greatly to facilitate the gathering of the crop. As soon as we become satisfied of its utility from our personal knowledge, we intend to give a cut and description of it.





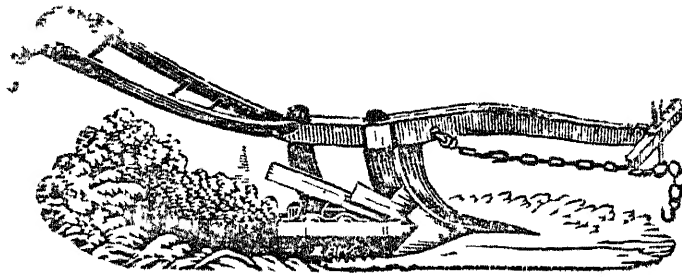
## Quincy Hall Agricultural Ware-House and Seed Store, Boston.

**R**UGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Manufacturers of the celebrated Eagle Plows, would call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment, to which they have recently added several new patterns, embracing important improvements in form, construction, and fixtures, which adapt them to both shoal and *extra deep plowing*. Their particular form to take up the furrow slice, and turn it over in the most perfect manner, with the *least power of draft*, leaving the soil in the best possible condition for after cultivation, the acknowledged and *unexampled strength and durability* of their castings and fixtures, the uniform construction and superior finish of the wood, by machinery used only by themselves, are among the peculiar characteristics of their plows.

A statement is given below, of the premiums awarded to plowmen using the Eagle Plows at the plowing matches held in connection with the Agricultural Fairs in the different counties in Massachusetts, where, it should be remarked, that the competition was as great between the plow-makers as between the plowmen.

Name of Society.	Year.	Whole Number of Premiums Offered.	Awarded the Eagle Plows.
Essex County, Mass.,	1843	10 premiums,	9 premiums,
do do do	1844	8 do	6 do
do do do	1845	11 do	11 do
Middlesex do do	1843	8 do	5 do
do do do	1844	8 do	5 do
do do do	1845	8 do	6 do
Worcester do do	1840	9 do	9 do
do do do	1841	9 do	9 do
do do do	1842	9 do	9 do
do do do	1843	12 do	12 do
do do do	1844	11 do	7 do
do do do	1845	10 do	8 do
Plymouth do do	1844	6 do and 6 gratuities,	6 do & 6 grat's.
Bristol do do	1845	11 do	7 do
Hampden do do	1844	3 do	2 do
do do do	1845	6 do	3 do
Berkshire do do	1845	8 do	7 do
Barnstable do do	1845	4 do	3 do

It is worthy of remark, that at the different plowing-matches named above, in the autumn of 1845, of the *thirteen first premiums* offered, eleven were awarded to plowmen who used Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Eagle Plows; and at the principal plowing-matches in the adjoining states, their work was equally satisfactory, and obtained the same preference, receiving the three first premiums at Hartford, Conn.; the two first at Windham, Vt.; many at the different trials in Maine; the highest at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; also, at the same place, the premium for the *best* plow.



### Sub-soil Plow.

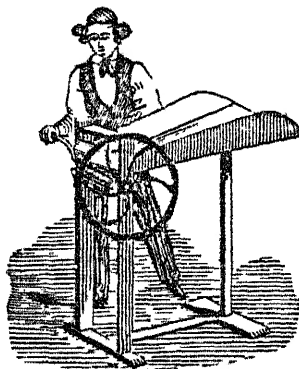
This implement is adapted to a common team, working alone in the under draining of fields of recently sown grain. For loosening the ground in road-making it is particularly valuable. In the preparation of land for corn or root crops, it should follow the common plow, as it stirs the sub-soil completely without mixing it with the more fertile soil above, leaving it in the best condition to be acted upon by the atmosphere and frost, and affording an unfailing supply of moisture to the roots, which are enabled, after this mode of preparation, to extend to a greater depth. The New York State Agricultural Society have awarded their first premium to the Sub-Soil Plow made by Ruggles, Nourse, & Mason.

### Stevens' Spiral Cylinder Hay and Straw Cutter.

#### *Retail Prices.*

No. 1.	\$8,00
2.	10,00
3.	11,00
4.	12,00
5.	13,00
6.	14,00
7.	15,00
8.	17,00
9.	18,00
10.	19,00
11.	22,00
12.	24,00
13.	26,00

For horse power, \$1 extra.



These Cutters combine all the latest improvements made in cylinder ma-

chines, which render them decidedly the best that have ever been offered to the public. The knives are let into grooves, made in the cylinder, and confined by bands or rings of iron at the ends, which secure them firmly, and give them a decided advantage over all other Cylinder Cutters, where the knives are merely fastened to wings with screws, which are not found sufficiently strong to cut corn stalks, and experience having proved that the wings serve to clog the machine, by filling up the spaces between the knives.

At the Cattle Show and Fair held at Hartford, Conn., in the fall of 1841, the first premium was awarded to Stevens' Spiral Cylinder Hay and Straw Cutter, in competition with Hovey's and other machines.

Their Warehouse possesses great attraction for the Agriculturalist, Horticulturalist, or dealer in seeds and implements, having far the greatest collection and variety that can be found at any similar establishment in the country, among which are the following implements:—

Eagle Plows, 30 kinds and sizes; Sub-Soil Plows, 4 sizes; Sidehill Plows, 5 do.; Double Mould do., 2 do.; Cultivators, 3 do.; Harrows, various kinds; Field Rollers; Corn Planters; Seed Sowers; Corn Shellers; Revolving Horse Rakes; Grain Cradles; Garden Engines; Winnowing Mills; Vegetable Cutters; Churns; Hoes, a large variety; Shovels and Spades; Pruning Saws; Transplanting Trowels; Grass and Garden Shears; Tree Scrapers; Hay and Manure Forks; Garden and Hay Rakes; Hay Knives; Axes and Hatchets; Scythes and Scythe Snaths; Ox Yokes and Bows; Ox Balls; Bull Rings; Road Scrapers; Sickles and Corn Knives; Budding and Pruning Knives.

All the above are offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

AGENTS:—A. B. Allen, 187, Water Street, New York; E. Comstock & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Kennedy & Bragaw, Hartford, Conn.

## **New Agricultural Seed Store.**

For sale of Farming and all kinds of Grass Seeds, Guano, Nitrate of Soda, &c.,

**BY CHARLES P. BOSSON, SEEDSMAN.**

THE Subscriber has opened a store for the exclusive sale of FARMING or AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

An experience of upwards of fifteen years as a seedsman, encourages him to ask the support of the Agricultural community in this new undertaking.

His attention has been particularly devoted to the selection of grass seeds, with seeds of other field crops, and he now offers, for the first time in this country,

### **GRASS SEEDS IN MIXTURES,**

Adapted to particular soils and situations, viz :

Mixture for mowing on light soils,

“ “ heavy do.

“ “ dry do.

“ “ wet do.

“ permanent pasture, on various soils,

“ land much shaded by trees,

“ lawns and pleasure grounds,

“ “ to be fed,

And other mixtures of seed, which will be adapted to the particular soils for which they are intended.

The system here proposed will be found an economical and judicious mode of seeding, which must commend itself to the favor of all good cultivators, as it cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to all who give it a trial.

Orders for either of the above named mixtures, will be filled either by the bushel, or, if a description of the land to be seeded is sent to me, stating the number of acres, the kind of soil, whether for mowing, pasturing, &c., I will forward the seed, in sufficient quantity for the purpose. Also,

### **AFRICAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO,**

In large and small lots.

### **NITRATE OF SODA,**

A superior fertilizer for top dressing grass lands, in bags containing sufficient for one acre. Price \$5.

Orders, and letters of inquiry, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman.

Office in the Horticultural Hall, School St., Boston.

